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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, one of our oldest, most experienced and learned physicians, publishes several important essays, on the third page of to-day's paper, which will amply repay careful perusal.

WE are glad to announce the resurrection of Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer, whose death has been chronicled by nearly every newspaper in the world. Notwithstanding the graphic account of his murder, published as coming from "intelligent contrabands," the explorer has been pushing his way into the interior of Africa, and, at a comparatively late date was in the full enjoyment of health and strength, gathering information wherewith to entertain and enlighten the world. What an array of his own obituary notices will he have to read on his return to civilization.

THE JURY summoned by Coroner CLAWSON to inquire into the causes of the recent boiler explosion has just returned a verdict, which is elsewhere published. The exoneration of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull is full and complete, and having heard all of the evidence adduced, we are prepared to endorse the verdict as just and proper. The facts developed in the voluminous testimony may be thus briefly stated:

1. The deceased engineer was careful, competent and sober, and was at his post at the time of the fearful explosion.

2. The firm had taken all due precaution to guard against such an accident, having attached to the boilers all the safeguards known to science.

3. The boilers were made of the very best quality of iron, and were of excellent workmanship, having been manufactured by Messrs. Carrol & Snyder.

As to the immediate cause of the explosion all is conjecture. The only witness who might have thrown any light on that subject was instantly killed at his post, and possible theories are the nearest approach which can be made to the true cause. How to prevent the recurrence of such terrible calamities we cannot imagine, as in this case the disaster can be traced to neither negligence or incompetency on the part of the engineer, nor to any defect in the boilers or their arrangement. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury will receive the approval of all persons who have been sufficiently interested in the matter as to carefully weigh the testimony drawn from the witnesses summoned.

CITY ELECTIONS.

To-day the Democratic Executive Committee meet to arrange a Convention for the nomination of a straight Democratic city ticket. We trust that Republicans will not be caught napping, and by any staying at home, and failing off in their vote give ground for a further cry of re-action. The Republicans have already nominated their ticket, and it is one fit to be elected. The men chosen are such as we can rely upon to transact the city business promptly, faithfully and wisely, and there are abundant considerations to induce all lovers of good order, and an honest administration of our city affairs, to give them a hearty and cordial support. There are always heart burnings about the results of a nominating convention, and probably always will be, unless a more perfect system of nomination can be devised. Until it is, we must bear with the imperfections in the rules we have ourselves established, and not resort to disorganization as a remedy for any mistakes we may have made.

A few Republicans are disappointed in failing to procure the nomination of their favorites; but, to suffer or invite the defeat of their party by lukewarmness in the support of the regular nominees, or by actively opposing their election to encourage opposition, is a bad remedy for evils real or imaginary. If unworthy or dishonest men obtain nominations by fraud, it is a duty to defeat them; but on our ticket there is not one nomination of which it can justly be said, "It was not fit to be made." As the ticket stands, it will make an honest and efficient city Government. Let it be supported, heartily, by the party it has been chosen to represent, and by all honest citizens who are interested in the well-being of the municipality.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

If the charges, by Mr. BROOKS, against BUTLER, of Tennessee, be true, he certainly should not be admitted to a seat in Congress, and Republicans will be apt to see that he is not. From the first, they have acted in a spirit of magnanimity toward that State, which is a bad precedent in reconstruction. The admission of Senator PATTERSON, and the coming, if not actual, endorsement of his perjury, by the Senate, was a shock to the moral sentiment of the community. It will be remembered that his oath of office required him to swear that he had never sworn to support any Government at war with the United States, or sought, or held any office under it; that he openly acknowledged that, as judge, he had sworn to support the Confederacy, had sought and received a re-election, and exercised the functions of the office. Yet he said he could take the oath, because his motives had been good, and, at heart, he had been loyal to the Union. In deference to his peculiar moral consistency he was permitted to swear that he had not done any one of three acts which he said he had done, and thus the right of perjury was admitted.

His course, since, makes it apparent that he is not troubled by any very nice sense of moral rectitude, and the body which lowered its moral standard to suit a Tennessee conscience, should be careful not to come any further downward on that plain. At the bottom, society is in chaos for lack of any bond of truth. Let us have no more forsworn rebels from Tennessee, or any other State, sitting, in Congress, as the peers of honest men.

THE Montgomery *Mail* says and the Mobile *Register* repeats that "the Conservatives of the State must organize and be prepared to *keep every person within their influence from voting on the infamous negro Constitution.*"

This without veiling to see what the Constitution will be. Men who have such an exalted idea of the freedom of the ballot box would certainly be well calculated to establish and maintain a republican form of government!

—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will offer in Congress on Monday, this resolution:

Resolved, That the welfare of the people and maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government requires the repeal of the tax imposed by the existing laws on cotton and the productions of manufacturing and mechanical industry.

A caucus in the House has already been made, which indicates the passage of the above by a large majority.

—Further developments of the disaster show that it occurred on a *fill* of nearly a mile, and averaging about thirty feet in height, the ascent to the track being so steep that it was almost impossible to reach the cars.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant's Report.

The Quartermaster's Department.

Ordnance Affairs—Breech Loading Arms.

Military Estimates $77,000,500.

The Reconstruction Commanders.

The Impeachment Reports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1867.

GEN. GRANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Gen. Grant, in his Annual Report, says a large quantity of surplus stores have been disposed of during the year, and numerous civil officers discharged. The cost of the inspection of troops has been greatly reduced. He recommends neither the continuance nor discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The total strength of the army is 56,500; recruits during the year, about 34,000; and desertions upwards of 12,000. The General recommends a change in the term of service, making it from three to five years; a change in the system of Military Academies, and that the staff be cut to the number of desertions, and the report recommends severe punishment to be prescribed for such offenses. At the date of the report there were about 10,000 volunteers in the service at the present time but 200, and these are commissioned officers. An increase of the number of officers in the Adjutant General's Department is recommended, also in the Inspector General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Quartermaster General shows that over eleven thousand separate accounts have been settled, amounting to nearly $200,000,000, leaving claims to the amount of $47,000,000 still unsettled. The same department has disposed of about sixteen thousand animals, and the sales of surplus and unserviceable animals amounts to nearly $300,000. The total sales of this character since the close of hostilities amount to about $1,500,000. Merchandise and clothing were made during the year. About three hundred cemeteries have been opened, and the number of soldiers buried nearly three hundred thousand. Tobacco for the army for the year cost $300,000, and Indian subsistence $644,339. A further reduction of the Paymasters' force is recommended.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

There is a reduction of one-third in the expenses of the Ordnance Bureau, and of seventeen per cent. of the men employed in the arsenals. No disposition is yet made of the superabundant stock of breech loaders, and over one hundred thousand rifles cleaned and repaired, and all the soldiers on the plains have been armed with these weapons. Up to the present time thirty thousand stand of arms of all kinds have been changed into breech loaders, which is pronounced the best and most serviceable gun in the world.

MILITARY ESTIMATES.

The entire military estimates for the coming year are $77,000,500—$508,000 for the Department of the General of the Army, $309,000 for the Adjutant General's office, $350,000 for the Military Academy, $42,000,000 for expenses of the Quartermaster General's Department. The Medical Department will require about $5,000. The Pay Department about $25,500,000, a million and a half will be asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and $27,000 for the Signal service. No appropriation will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau, nor for the Bureau of Military Justice. Gen. Grant is of the opinion that peace with the Indians will materially decrease the expenses of the army and justify a reduction of the force. About $3,500,000 of the entire appropriations are intended to meet deficiencies.

INCREASE OF CADETS.

General Grant recommends an increase in the number of Cadets and the continuance for at least one year of additional pay to army officers.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMANDERS.

On the subject of Military Commanders of reconstructed districts it is understood that General Grant will say in the following opinion: The military commanders, so far as their duties are concerned, are held in subordination to him (General Grant) and the action of Departments, in their military capacities; but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in the matter of removals and appointments. He believes that while they are independent in their military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield positive and entire submission to any enactment which he (Grant) should have placed over them by the Constitutional acts of Congress. Gen. Grant entirely approves the manner in which the several District Commanders have discharged their duties.

REPORTS ON IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judiciary will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon their reports on the impeachment question. Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman, has written an elaborate report. Messrs. Eldridge and Marshall (democrats) it is understood have reduced their views to writing, while separate papers have been prepared by Messrs. Williams, Boutwell and Lawrence. The three last named papers may be harmonized so as to form but one report of the four members in the minority, who are in favor of arraigning the President. What the report of the majority—three Republicans and two Democrats—will be, is not at this time even a matter of conjecture. The question will be determined to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax. The Secretary of the Treasury will on Monday send to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling upon him for any facts or reports in possession of the Department on that subject, and will enclose a report from Commissioner Wells in favor of repeal.

HAVANA.

Earthquake at San Juan—Driving for Safety Terror-Stricken Citizens to the Jamaica Ship Canal Opened to Public.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, November 22.—The ship Danube has arrived from St. Thomas 18th, via Porto Rico. She reports severe shocks of earthquake at San Juan, the principal port of the capital of Porto Rico.

Divers were working in the Bay of St. Thomas to discover treasure sunk in the late hurricane and were meeting with success. Five millions in specie went down in the steamer Rhone. The story of the submersion of Tortola proves utterly without foundation. Tortola suffered severely from the recent hurricane.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks at Falmouth, on the south side of the Island, and soldiers and new police. The blacks are on trial. This is the first measure of the Government towards establishing a military force.

Sir Peter Grant's determined policy in Jamaica has astonished the little demagogues. He endorses Ex-Gov. Eyeer's method of suppressing insurrection.

Wood and Straw Paper Patent Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The great Wood and Straw Paper patent case of the American Wood Pulp Company of Providence, against Heft, Dixon and others, was decided to-day. The complainants' bill was dismissed, and the application for injunction refused.

North Carolina Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Definite election returns have not yet been received. Columbus and Duplins counties elect Conservatives. Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and Anson counties all elect Radicals. The State has probably given 25,000 majority for the Convention.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—River falling with three feet one inch in the canal by mark.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD CASUALTY.

The Collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad—Five Passengers Killed—Terrible Loss of Six Cars Burned—Full Particulars.

The telegraph has already given us a brief account of a terrible accident on Thursday morning, near Lockland Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, twelve and a half miles from Cincinnati. We obtain the following account of the disaster from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday:

About half past five o'clock Thursday morning a freight train, approaching Cincinnati, was obliged to stop at the bridge across a creek half a mile above Lockland, the pilot, or "cow-catcher," by which it is better known, having fallen to the ground. Upon examination it was found that a considerable length of time would be needed in repairing the damage, and the conductor, knowing that the New York Lightning Express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad would soon be along, sent one of his brakesmen about half a mile up the track, to signal it. Soon the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard, and the train came dashing along. The brakesman, standing on the middle of the track, waved his signals. The engineer saw them and whistled down the brakes. The train, which consisted of six passenger and two freight and baggage coaches being comparatively light, and all the brakesmen being at their posts, the train was stopped just in time to prevent a collision. This train having been stopped, the duty of the conductor of the freight train had been performed, and the responsibility of stopping the Hamilton Accommodation and freight train, which was only a short distance behind, both due in Cincinnati at the same time, belonged to conductor Sliter, of the New York Express train. About one-third of a mile above the scene of the terrible catastrophe, which we are about to relate, there is a short but decided curve in the road, and conductor Sliter, knowing that there was not a moment to spare, dispatched a man with signals up the road, impressing on his mind the necessity of using all possible speed. When about half way between the Express train and the curve, the Accommodation train was seen to be coming along at lightning speed. The usual signals were given, and Mr. Brewer, the engineer of the "Franklin," the engine having the accommodation train, saw them. He whistled down the brakes, but the train being very heavy, consisting of ten freight and two passenger coaches, there being a down grade, and the track very slippery from the damp and foggy atmosphere, it was found impossible to stop it in time, and the engine plunged into the rear of the express train, and down went everything in the train. The scene that ensued is almost impossible to describe. The express train consisted of two freight and baggage and two passenger coaches, belonging to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and one baggage and one passenger and a sleeping car belonging to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which had been tacked on to the main train at Dayton. These three cars were in the rear, and into the sleeping coach the engine "Franklin," forced its way, cutting the coach almost in two. The smoke pipe and front part of the engine were completely demolished, and the box of the boiler lifted from its place and thrown forward. In the collision the forewoods reflecting head light of the engine was broken, and the contents of the lamp were emptied on the floor, and ignited by the fire from the stove which had been overturned. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the whole rear portion of the car, or rather what was left of it, was in flames. Many of the passengers who had been awakened a short time before the accident by the porter, who it seems was in charge, were either dressed or in the act of dressing, all escaped with only injuries; others, and among them, four sisters, Sallie, Rachel, Hannah and Mary Morgan, of New Orleans, were asleep in the rear cars. Up to this time thirty thousand stand of arms of all kinds have been changed into breech loaders, which is pronounced the best and most serviceable gun in the world.

The first person to be killed by the conductor was Rachel Morgan. Her lower limbs were found to be wedged in between the iron bracings of the seats, and several of the bones were found to be fractured. Her clothing was gone, and her flesh so badly blackened and charred as to make her also totally unrecognizable. Near Rachel were found the bodies of her three sisters, Sallie, Hannah and Mary. Their bodies had been terribly mangled, and it is supposed, as we have already stated, that they were almost instantly killed. Their bodies were all badly burned, and not a vestige of their clothing remained.

Thinking that still more bodies were burned, the anxious work proceeded, but fortunately there were no more to be found. The above were all who lost their lives, but some twelve or fifteen were more or less injured.

—Further particulars of the accident at Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, on Thursday morning, represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible, the cars of the passenger train being all jammed into each other. The ladies in the sleeping car were crushed between the timbers—one having her head taken completely off, and another her entrails torn out.

The wounded are Richard Carr, Toledo; Aaron Broker, John Wieler, Wapokoneta, ribs broken; Charles Shires, Wapokoneta, knee and elbow injured; David Brown, Boston, contusion of the arms, hip and head; Christopher Hoffman, severe contusion of the face and body; E. Goscraft, Dayton; C. W. Cowden, Van Wert, and Mrs. C. B. Culbertson, Troy, all slightly bruised; Peter Colter, New Jersey, slightly bruised; C. Haines, Cincinnati, bruised in head; Mrs. Jones, (colored,) New York, slightly bruised; Miss Wunder, Cincinnati, severely cut on the hip; Miss Lizzie Ewing, Cincinnati, ankles badly cut.

CANADA.

Patent Privileges—Excitement Over Imaginary Failures—Warned of Fenian Raids.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, November 22.—In the House last night notice of a motion was given whether it is the intention of the government to extend to citizens of the United States the same facilities for obtaining patents in Canada that are afforded citizens of the Dominion.

The failure of E. Hudson & Co., of Montreal, and Forsyth & Chamberton, of Quebec, has caused considerable excitement in commercial circles here, and it is believed several smaller houses will be involved.

The Montreal *Gazette* advises the people on the frontier to keep a sharp look out to-morrow and guard against Fenian raids.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M

FROM EUROPE.

Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer.

News of His Safety.

The West Indies Disaster.

The Condemned Fenians.

Efforts to Save Their Lives.

One of them Respited.

Public Meetings in their Behalf.

The Queen Declines to Postpone the Execution.

The Roman Question.

French Invasion Again Denounced.

Fresh Irruptions in Italy.

The Blue Book of France.

French Army Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received. The particulars are few, but the Doctor is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

THE DISASTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, November 22.—The Colonial office is in receipt of dispatches from Government officials in the West Indies, relative to the alleged Tortola disaster, indicating that the accounts heretofore published have been greatly exaggerated. While it is true the West India islands were visited by a severe hurricane, near the close of last month, there is no evidence that Tortola suffered any more, or in any other way, than the other islands in that quarter.

ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Annual Supply bill was passed in the House of Commons this evening.

EFFORT TO SAVE THE CONDEMNED FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, November 22.—In the House of Commons last night an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. John Francis Maguire, member from Cork, moved the House interfere for the staying of the execution of the Fenians convicted at Manchester, and meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the Realm. The motion gave rise to a long and earnest discussion. Mr. Maguire was supported by Henry Fawcett and Sir George Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone and Kinglake made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn by the author, the opinion of the House being manifestly against any further consideration of the subject.

A RESPITE GRANTED—PUBLIC MEETING HELD.

MANCHESTER, November 22.—Shore, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite. A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect passed.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, November 22.—An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls and passed resolutions urging the Government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, November 22.—A large public meeting was held privately to protest against the hanging of the Manchester Fenians. Some disorder and riotous demonstrations occurred at the conclusion of the meeting.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES PREPARING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who suffer the death penalty tomorrow. On Sunday a funeral procession, with horses and all the usual devices will be organized and marched to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—The city has the appearance of a state of seige. The most extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Government. Barricades are erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular Infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and the troops, the cavalry lately arrived here, are patrolling the streets. Two or three thousand special policemen, who have been sworn in by the municipal authorities, are distributed among the police stations, where they are receiving arms. Clergymen have been summoned to the goal and have been closeted with the condemned prisoners during the greater part of the day. Everything indicates beyond doubt that the Government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentence of the unfortunate men, and intends to make of their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness and rigor, in order to put a stop to Fenian violence and outrage.

THE QUEEN DECLINES TO POSTPONE THE EXECUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—To-day the committee appointed by the meeting last evening presented to the Queen, at Windsor, a petition for the postponement of the execution at Manchester. Her Majesty, in a most direct manner, declined to grant the petition.

RIOTS FEARED IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, November 22—*Evening*—The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting in favor of the Manchester rioters last night produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to day. A bitter anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY SHARES.

Reports that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property has caused a rise in the shares of the Company.

ITALY.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—ANOTHER NOTE DENOUNCING FRENCH INVASION.

LONDON, November 21.—*Evening.*—Dispatches from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of the ensuing month. Baron Ratazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is certain to be made President of the popular branch of Parliament. It is said General Menabrea, present Prime Minister, has issued another note, wherein the action of France, in invading the Papal States, is severely denounced.

FRESH IRRUPTIONS.

ROME, November 22.—Some fresh irruptions have lately been made across the Papal frontiers by small bands of Garibaldians. They were promptly met by the Pontifical troops and in all cases speedily suppressed.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—Mount Vesuvius is still pouring forth an immense volume of fire. Seven distict streams of molten masses have been formed and as they press on in winding paths down the sides of the mountain the scene presented is magnificent.

FRANCE.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

PARIS, November 22.—At the session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday the new army bill, which has been prepared by the Minister of War, was introduced. The measure is based on, and its general features resemble, the law of 1832. One of its provisions increases the term of military service to nine years.

The Emperor of Ausuria has signified to Napoleon his willingness to join the general European Conference proposed by France.

THE BLUE BOOK.

PARIS, November 22—*Evening.*—The official Blue Book, published by the French Government, has appeared and from its pages the following paragraphs are extracted:

The Government will soon fix the time for the return of the French troops from Italy.

The Sultan of Turkey, though he has declined to adopt the course advised by France, is endeavoring to restore tranquility and peace to the Island of Candia.

The relations of France with the United States have regained their usual warmth. France, following her tradition, beholds with true sympathy the efforts made in America to efface the traces of civil war.

Regret is expressed that the efforts of France and England to pacify the quarrel between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru were made in vain. It is hoped peace will soon be restored between Paraguay and the South American powers.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The steamer Russia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, Nov. 22.—*Evening*—Consols, 94¼; Five Twenties, 70¼; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie, 46¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—5-20s 75¼.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—Petroleum improved; Standard White 45 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d, Orleans, 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales, Manchester market firm for goods and yarn heavy and inactive. Breadstuffs—Corn, 48s 9d. Wheat—California, 10s 9d for Red Western, 12s 6d for No. 2. Barley 5s 4d. Oats, 3s 11d. Pork—New, Beef 110s 6d. Pork 71s. Lard 51s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 49s. Spirits of Petroleum 2d. Refined Petroleum is 4¾d. Sugar 26s 9d.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Orders Suspended—The Sheriffalty Question—Gen. Hancock and the Military Power.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Gen. Mower this evening issued special orders suspending those portions of the orders of the 20th and 21st inst., removing Judicial and State officers.

The Picayune this evening says that Gen. Grant directed Gen. Mower to suspend his order making removals until General Hancock arrives. We are informed on high authority that Avery, the newly appointed Sheriff, has not given the required bond, a military guard has sent this afternoon for the purpose of ejecting the occupants from office and installing Avery.

General Hancock is expected to-night. Headquarters' band and a detachment of negro troops are on the levee awaiting his arrival.

The City Council last night adopted the Mayor's recommendation that the City Treasurer be authorized to issue $7 81-2 and $20 to be stamped to bear 7 3-10 interest from December 1st.

A mass meeting of citizens is being held at Lafayette square, in pursuance of a call, to consider the city finances. A lengthy preamble and resolutions was adopted, one of which is, that a committee of ten citizens be appointed to confer with General Hancock on his arrival, and explain the needless and demoralizing burdens imposed on the people by the circulation of the City Notes as money, and he has been asked to relieve them from the monstrous evil, either by removing the City Council, or by compelling the municipal authorities to fulfil their present engagements, and suggest the enforcement of the condition of the charter which grants the power to issue money was issued, that it be not re-issued when received back into the Treasury.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, November 22.—The article of the Constitution on Judiciary, as reported in the Reconstruction Convention, provides that the Governor shall appoint all judges of the several Courts, solicitors and counsellors to be confirmed by the Senate. Magistrates shall be appointed by the Governor, but the Legislature may change the manner of appointing them. Chancellors shall appoint registers, and judges shall appoint clerks of the several Courts. The terms of all these officers shall be six years. The appointment of judicial officers is provided in order to prevent the elections being controlled by colored voters. The black delegates strongly oppose this policy.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, to assess a tax of twenty cents a gallon on liquors to pay the expenses of the Convention.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, providing that the loan of $225,000 to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, which was repaid to the State in Confederate currency during the war, is still undischarged, and the said roads is bound to pay the same now in good money.

At the evening session of the Convention, an amendment to the article on the Legislative Department was offered, to empower the Legislature at the next session to go further in disfranchising persons who participated in the rebellion and have not aided in reconstruction. Tabled by a vote of forty-three to thirty-seven.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 22, 1867.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The cholera at quarantine is under complete control and gradually abating.

WHISKY SEIZED.

Sixteen hundred gallons of spirits were seized to-day at Jackson's rectifying establishment, Greenwich street. The thirty-five hundred gallons seized at the establishment of Hoffman & Curtis, a short time ago, have been released.

RELEASED.

Robert C. Link, of Bingtown, Pa., who was arrested for having procured goods on the strength of deeds representing $400,000 worth or property in Pennsylvania, was discharged to-day, the complainant declining to prosecute.

STEALING FROM THE EXPRESS.

Two youths were arrested for stealing a small box on the Erie Railway train, belonging to the Merchants Union Express, and containing $1,518, two watches, and some clothing.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The hope was expressed in Albany today that the mild weather would re-open the canals. Up to this morning, however, millions of property were afloat, and the ice boats were all at work on the Champlain and other canals.

PATRIOT DEAD.

Richard O'Gorman, Sr., the well known Irish patriot, died recently near Dublin, aged eighty-six years.

Fire at Rockport, Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—A destructive fire occurred at Rockport, Indiana, on Monday. A large and valuable flouring mill, owned by Dusch & Co., three frame dwelling houses and the large tobacco stemmery of James Cavin, with considerable tobacco and machinery, were totally consumed. Loss about $20,000; no insurance.

THE GREAT WEST.

Indian Summer in Dakotah—Railroad Completion Celebration—Prairie Fires—Great Destruction of Property.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. PAUL, November 22.—Major Robt. C. Walker, Paymaster United States Army, returned yesterday from beyond the "Red River of the North," and reports the rivers and large lakes all open and the weather in Dakotah Territory charming and mild as Indian summer. The health of the officers and men at Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, Ransom and Wadsworth is excellent.

KANSAS CITY MO., Nov. 22.—The Kansas City and Cameron Railroad was finished to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Short speeches were made by Mayor Allen and Hon. C. Kearney, President of the road, who drove the last spike, assisted William Gilliss, the oldest citizen of the place and one of its founders. This road gives a new connection via the Hannibal and St. Joseph road with the East by way of Chicago, and furnishes an additional speedy route to St. Louis. There are now concentrated at this place the Kansas City and Cameron, Missouri River and Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Roads, and there are in process of construction the West Branch of the North Missouri Road, Kansas City and Neosho Valley Road to Galveston, Texas. The traffic from all these roads will concentrate here and much of it pass over the bridge now building across the Missouri river.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Prairie fires still continue to rage in nearly all sections of the west. They have been particularly severe in western and northern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances actually devasting whole farms. Immense amounts of property have been destroyed. The swamps in southeast Missouri are said to be a mass of fire, and along the "Illinois Central" railroad for a distance of a hundred miles the prairies are burning, and in Union county, Illinois, the flames extend into the woods, which are now burning. No report of loss of life, but many have been burned in the flames, which are reported to be of immediate prospect.

RICHMOND, VA.

Arrival of Jefferson Davis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis left Canada on Tuesday, and to avoid attracting attention in New York, went on board the steamship Albemarle at her sailing hour, nine o'clock Wednesday night. He was unaccompanied by any one, and on his arrival here he took the coach and drove to the residence of Judge Ould. No one saw his arrival save Ould, not even his counsel, who deny the report that they have any intention of resisting the trial before Judge Underwood. He is in excellent health and quite cheerful. Many friends are calling on him to-night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE—The Courts; Lutheran Council at Fort Wayne; Amusements; and various News Items.

The Age of Progress.

We have no desire whatever to be numbered among that class of persons styled "old fogies," yet in this age of progress there are some matters of an entirely too progressive character, which are brought to our notice daily, and seeing them, deem it our duty to speak out against them, even at the risk of having that term applied to us. In earlier days, before "young America" became imbued to so great an extent with what is termed a spirit of advancement, or in common parlance, "goaheaditiveness," burglaries and thefts committed by boys in their teens were matters of rare occurrence; but now they are common. Formerly it was customary for the parents of children to superintend their early moral instruction, and watchfulness over them, which now appears to have been entirely ignored, being distasteful to the parent as troublesome. As a late hour, several hundred ladies and gentlemen participating in the feast afforded. A band of music discoursed excellent music during the evening. At two o'clock the assembled company left the young folks adjourned to Philo Hall, where they improvised a soiree and tipped the light fantastic toe to their heart's content.

Mail Robbery.

A bold attempt to rob the mail was made at the Union Depot, Sunday, by a boy about sixteen years of age, named Wm. Hill, but was prevented its accomplishment. He succeeded in stealing a mail bag from the act of cutting it open was discovered. He was on the opposite side of the pailing fence, on the right hand side of the depot when discovered. His ill-gotten gains covered him could get over he had made good his escape. The officers are in search of him, but as yet have failed to find any clue likely to lead to his discovery.

—Detective Baker was brought under arrest before the Judiciary Committe as a witness on Thursday. His excuse was that he thought he was not wanted unless a certain woman could be found whom he had been searching for, but could not find.

CITY ITEMS.

Wray & Bro's crackers.

In succeeding Mr. M. Connelly in the proprietorship of the old and well managed steam cracker bakery, Nos. 29 and 31 Irwin street, near Penn, we promised that the young and enterprising firm of Wray & Brothers would so successfully conduct the business as to rapidly extend the sale of their crackers, and by their management of affairs the bakery prospered, and now trade flows in from all the country. The firm are careful of the high reputation attained by their crackers, ginger snaps, biscuits, &c., and no article leaves the establishment but will compare favorably with the manufactures of other houses. Their prices are very reasonable. Packages delivered carefully to all points or delivered anywhere in this neighborhood by wagons. Give their crackers a trial and be convinced of their excellence.

Another One

Of those beautiful DECKER BROS. Pianos goes off to-day to the residence of Prof. R. Leonhart, one of the most thorough going music teachers, and also professor of modern languages in the University. It is of magnificent tone and workmanship, possessing that rare liquidity and poetry of tone which characterizes the DECKERS, and makes them the fittest piano for an artist on which to interpret the inspirations of genius. The DECKERS are now used by three of our leading musicians, Prof. Rohbock, Prof. Grebe and Prof. Leonhart, and we are sure the time is not far distant when the DECKERS will be in the houses of all our leading musicians. This piano was furnished by Mr. C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, the sole agent in this city for the Decker Bros.' Pianos.

It Will Pay for Pittsburghers to visit the extensive and well managed Allegheny grocery and produce house of J. Kohen & Brothers, No. 69 Federal street, for the large and fresh stock of groceries, teas, spices and produce is offered to the wholesale and retail trade at very reasonable and inducing prices. Packages delivered anywhere free of charge, and shipments carefully made to all points.

Call in at William Semple's wholesale and retail dry goods establishment, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, and examine the choice lot of woolen goods, plaids and hosiery trimmings which are offered to the trade and lady patrons at reasonable and inducing prices.

Our friend Col. J. D. Eagan, the well-known book seller and periodical dealer, Sixth street, below Smithfield street, has on hand one of the finest collections of rare and current literary works to be found in the city. Persons in need of anything in the line should favor him with a call.

The Best Place in Allegheny to purchase groceries, tea and produce is at the extensive wholesale and retail establishment of J. Kohen & Brothers, No. 69 Federal street. The prices throughout the house are very reasonable.

A Card.—All river coal men are hereby cautioned against buying scales with adjustable hoppers or chutes attached. A patent therefor will shortly issue to C. F. Keeler, scale manufacturer, 38 Wood street.

A Full and desirable stock of dry goods suitable for winter wear, will be found at very reas nable prices, at William Semple's wholesale and retail store, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny city.

New Goods are daily received at Wm. Semple's dry goods house, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny. The entire stock is offered at very cheap prices to the wholesale and retail trade.

Blankets of all descriptions, at very reasonable prices, at William Semple's wholesale and retail dry goods establishment, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

1868 Diaries at Pittock's.

A Domestic Difficulty.

Of the many developments daily made in police courts, the following which was brought to our notice yesterday is perhaps worthy of mention: In the month of June, 1860, a young man of twenty-five summers married a lovely maiden with whom he lived in perfect happiness until April, 1861, when, in answer to his country's call for men to take up arms in her defence, he enlisted in the service. Filled with the spirit of patriotism which at that time pervaded every loyal heart, he bid farewell to his bride of a few months, and buckling on his armor went forth to do battle for his country in her hour of need. For two years a regular correspond

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its contents thus will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as accurate, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily collated from actual sales, by faithful and regular reporters.

Every care is collected with care, and will form every interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, arts, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the day, and a choice selection of literary and sentimental items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and the commercial circulation Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling price in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present zeal to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Ten	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15,

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or weekly, address the proprietors,

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Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and Western Virginia will confer a favor by inserting the above, and sending us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

A CHANGE OF GROUND.

The *World* argues that in the recent elections the people have signally condemned the recent reconstruction policy of Congress; that public indignation has fallen upon it, "blasting it as lightning blasts the tallest pines of the forest."

Well, suppose it had! A blasted pine generally shoots from the root or gives place to one of his sons, which becomes as tall as he. That political blasting does not kill, is proved by the deadly fruit and foliage still borne by that poisonous old Upas, Democracy. It has been blasted and seared, shriveled and burnt by the condemnation of the people, but clings to life with the tenacity of an evil weed or severed serpent. If Republicanism dies, under the frightful blasting which causes the *World* to call upon it now to give up the ghost, and save trouble of further killing, it will be either because the good die early, or that it accepts the Democratic invitation to voluntary demise.

But the *World* not only argues that the election this year blasted the Republican policy, but that those of last year did not endorse it. Not only that they did not endorse the policy which succeeded that election, but that they did not endorse that which preceded it:

"The public mind was then in a state of excitement, produced chiefly by inflammatory descriptions of the New Orleans riot, and aggravated by the invectives of President Johnson in his Western tour."

Some folks "accepted the Constitutional Amendment as the shortest path" to get rebels into Congress,—voted Republican, in short, for various reasons other than love of Republican principles, and so did not endorse them. Yet granting, for sake of argument, that there was some such endorsement, the philosopher who controls the *World* goes on to say:

"But the Republican party has changed its ground, and changed so widely that a citizen might approve the former policy and detest the latter without inconsistency. They differ both in substance and in form. Last year the party presented a Constitutional amendment in the ordinary form of submitting such amendments, leaving each State to act for itself and ratify or reject it at its pleasure. This year, the party attempts by an unconstitutional law to force upon the States a measure which they abhor. Last year, the substance of the policy was a change in the basis of representation, leaving to the States their control over the suffrage. This year, the substance of the policy is universal negro suffrage forced upon protesting States at the point of the bayonet. Last year, the State governments were recognized as legal; for how else could they ratify amendments to the Constitutions? This year, they are denied all validity, and military despotisms are substituted in their place. That the people revolt against such inconsistency and high-handed insolence is less surprising than that any political party should have had the amazing effrontery to broach such a project."

In this the first thing which strikes the observer, is that great, central, Democratic principle, Rebel Equality—the utter ignoring of all idea of crime in rebellion, or of any loss of political rights under the Constitution, by conviction of perjury in swearing to support it and then levying war upon it. The next is the absurdity of arguing that a party is bound by the terms of a proposal after they have been rejected by the party to whom it was made. It is a rule that when one party proposes the terms of a bargain he is bound by those terms until, for sufficient reason, he withdraws them or they are rejected by the party to whom they are proposed. No man feels bound by his proposal after it has been rejected, and it is a well understood rule that he may withdraw it, pending its acceptance. If, therefore, Loyalists saw fit to propose to Rebels readmission to equal rights under the Government, on the terms of the Constitutional Amendment, they had a perfect right to withdraw that proposal before its acceptance; and by what rule could they be bound by it after its rejection?

The Southern States did not accept the mild terms at first proposed to them, and those who were appointed to guard and gather the fruits of our national victory, finding the inefficiency of weeds and grass, in restraining the robbers on our Tree of Liberty, were even forced to "try the virtue of stones." After some vigorous pelting the culprits cry aloud:

"The Republican party has changed its ground. It began to pelt us with tufts of grass, and now, whew! it is bruising us with stones. It forces a measure on us which we abhor. Come, somebody, and compel it to go back to the old grass policy. We should abhor that much less, and though it would be inconvenient, we could strip the tree. Help, help; take away this pile of rocks, if you cannot knock down the old fellow who is hurling them with such fatal precision. When he began to throw grass at us he recognized our right to stay on the tree and take all the apples we wanted. Of course he did! If he had intended to make us come down with our bags empty he never would have stood there throwing weeds and grass at us. He recognized us. He is inconsistent and has changed his ground, and has no business here. Get over the wall, boys, scatter the rocks, and help us get the apples."

That the Republican party were grievously mistaken not only in their McClellan kid-glove war on rebels, but in their Constitutional Amendment Reconstruction policy, is glaringly apparent to all. That party is so largely composed of men incapable of comprehending, or believing in the total depravity and unalterably vindictive hate which have been fostered in the minds of southern people, by the barbarous laws under which they have lived for centuries, that it is doubtful if ever it can be brought down to a plane on which it can squarely deal with them.

The two sections of this country diverged after the Revolution. The one took the road toward the mountain heights of christian civilization, and the other turned its face toward the dismal swamp of barbarism. Each has made such rapid marches that they have come to be very far apart. In that mountain land toward which the North has been traveling, swords are beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks—the lion and the lamb lie down together and every man worships God, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid. There, Right is Might, and all mere physical forces yield to mental and moral power. But in that dark and bloody country toward which the South has been journeying the sword rules supreme, and the red, right hand enforces the lawless will. There

"The master who waves
His whip of dominion 'oer hundreds of slaves."

looks out over his thousands of acres, from which the common school and printing press are banished, and on which no intelligent laborer finds a home. There, the lordling, who owns the land, dictates what books may be read, if any, what prayers may be said, if any, and the poor live by his sufferance. There are all the scenes of violence and blood and of want and endurance, of arrogance, pride and degradation, of ferocity and fear, from which we turn with shuddering, as they are depicted in the records of the barbarisms. There the same influences which led Philip of Spain to decree the death of millions, is ever at work, as the great motive power which makes might Right, and compels intellect and morality to grind, blindly, in the mill of power.

That the many chasms between people so widely separated should lead to a very imperfect mutual understanding is inevitable—that the North should offer terms which the South was incapable of appreciating, is a natural consequence of their positions—that their magnanimity should be accounted cowardice and be spurned as such is no more than we should expect; but there are some facts, that of the alternation of day and night, for instance, which are received by all people; and even the South must know that a proposition submitted to the States to alter their Constitution did not recognize, as States, those communities living under territorial governments.

The Constitutional Amendment was submitted to the States without any recognition of the ten, as of the number. The Executive recognized them as States, but Congress made no such grievous mistake as to legitimize Mr. Johnson's provisional governments. The bald statement of the *World* is therefore entirely destitute of truth, for, on whatever other points Congress may have changed ground, it has never been driven from the position that these governments were unconstitutional, null and void. The point at issue, between it and the President, is, who shall give governments to those communities left in anarchy at the close of the war? He usurped the right of Congress; and its resistance to that usurpation is the quarrel between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. To say that Congress approved the usurpation of Mr. JOHNSON, by recognizing them of any difficulty they may have there in the way of union. To accept the basis of union there must be a surrender of principle. It closes by expressing a hope not to discourage this effort for union, as it longs for union, whenever it can be made practicable, and uses these noble words: "Let the present negotiations go on. The Lord may remove present difficulties. It is for Him to make crooked places straight and rough places smoth. The indications and the necessities of the times are for union. And for this, as for every other good end, it is for us to pray and labor."

The Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, numbers 1,110 communicants. This is perhaps the largest church membership in the land. The *Independent* says during this year it has sent out two colonies to form two new churches. This shows what a working church can accomplish.

During the late Convention, held in connection with the anniversary of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, advocated the striking out of the words "Young Men's" from the name ordinarily given to such bodies, because, he argued, there are more middle-aged and elderly men actively engaged in this work than young men. This may be true in other communities, but the argument does not hold good here, as the vast majority of the active members are young men and those on this side of the period denominated middle-aged, and it has always been the case here since its first organization many years before the war. The same fact is seen here, in regard to those engaged as teachers in our Sunday schools, that there are more young persons than are usually found in this work in other large cities East and West of us.

It is generally known that the accomplished editor of that well conducted religious paper, the *Advance*, resigned the pastorate of a flourishing church in Chicago to fill the position. This church is therefore deprived of the services of a faithful and able pastor, and from Sabbath to Sabbath, of those in the schools and churches. Children's prayer meetings, where there shall be prayer mingled with the confession and experience of the children, is recommended as a valuable means to attain the object. Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists are moving in this matter, like the Methodists, who have long used this power, in a limited form, in connection with class and band meetings, and latterly by catheumen classes for baptized children. The careful training of children by the Catholics is one of the elements of their power, and Protestants might well take a lesson from them on this subject.

Archbishop McClosky administered the sacrament of confirmation, in New York, week before last to over nine hundred children belonging to St. Stephen's Church.

According to the plan of Episcopal Visitation of the Bishops of the M. E. Church for 1867-8, Bishop Kingsley is to preside over the West Virginia Conference, which meets at Moundsville, West Virginia, March 11, 1868, and the Pittsburgh Conference at its next annual session at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 18th following of the same month.

It is alleged by the *Journal and Messenger*, (Baptist paper) that because of the more liberated salaries paid in Michigan, the Baptist churches of Ohio are losing some of their best ministers.

The *Heangelist*, New School journal, thinks the vote of the Old School Presbyteries on the question of unios, as published in the journals opposed to the union of the two Churches, is calculated to mislead, as nearly all the Presbyteries favored union, provided the terms can be somewhat modified, while very few have demanded conditions which render union impracticable.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler, the well known Presbyterian minister at Brooklyn, writes to a Boston paper that outside of the Methodist Episcopal Church, not a dozen New York city pastors have fought a good fight in support of the Excise Law—the terror of the rummeries of Gotham.

At the recent Presbyterian Union Convention in Philadelphia, several delegates from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, when that body declared so decidedly in favor of the Westminster Confession of Faith, informed the body they could go no longer with it. The *Presbyterian*, in referring to this action, says they did this in a manly, candid way, gaining thereby the respect of the Convention, and thenceforward took but little part in the proceedings.

According to the custom of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when charges are preferred against any member, they are tried by a jury, numbering as high as twelve persons if desired. By this rule twelve men have been selected for the trial of young Tyng, which is expected to take place at an early day.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbyterian Union Convention just held in Philadelphia, marks an era in Protestantism, and is a rapid stride toward Millenium latter-day glory. It is an example of what can be done by the cultivation of the right spirit. It is also a lesson for other denominations to follow, who are separated by fewer doctrinal difficulties, and mainly from merd polity in government, and other minor causes. The different branches of the great Methodist family, ought to be able to form a union much more easily than the Presbyterians, or any other body of Christians, as they all believe substantially the same doctrines, and general principles of Methodist economy and usages. An example has thus been given for other bodies to imitate. The action of the Presbyterian Convention is now receiving attention from the journals representing the different bodies, and various points of the proposed union are being closely examined, so as to guide each body in their future course. The *United Presbyterian* has nearly a column editorial on the Convention, which, while dignified and courteous, frankly presents some difficulties in the way of a union at present on the basis proposed. It views the Convention as a grand expression of the longing of Calvanistic Presbyterians for closer unity. However delightful these fraternal salutations were, it thinks the difficulties of union really but commenced when the Churches formally engage in these negotiations—when judgment and conscience, rather than emotion, must rule. It then refers to the fact that of the large body of delegates present, but a mere handful of United Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians were present, and while the Old and New School Presbyterians made large concessions in regard to Psalmody, yet the great principle involved, and which separates the bodies, has not been touched, namely: that the book of Psalms is not only the fit, but divinely appointed Psalter of the Church. The point of difference is not a particular version, but of the Psalms as written and compiled by inspiration, and authority of God, *as the authorized system of Praise*. It argues that the action of the Convention does not relieve

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

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NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
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One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
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no21:TTSS

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Remedies they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol, even as tinctures with its use simply infebriate alcohol, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of dyspepsia during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this object sure and agonizing disease, many would number millions. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every household, and is called for, and applied to, in that manner, the most distinguished in literature, in the learned professions, and in mechanical and other pursuits. The limit are many society at large. The establishment of the kind in this country, and probably in the world. The annual consumption of this unique article is equal to any shop in the east or up in Maine, and growing in the west. The new manufactory, just built, having a capacity of 3,000 bbls. to any one of the STEAM UNION STOVE, or about as other took above pipe, boiler, &c., &c., complete. Dr. Leiby is attached to their stove. Regarding the Attention to the sale of SEVEN MILLION BBLS. by Leiby to the end of 1867.

BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.**—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock p. m.

☞ **BY SPECIAL REQUEST,** Rev. A. CLARK will repeat his sermon from the text, "——THEY LEAVE NONE TILL MORROW MORNING," at the regular hour, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, above smithfield.

☞ **UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,** CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. Pastor, Rev. A. ROSEBRAUM. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

☞ **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,** —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilkins street, one block west of the Western Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

☞ **PREACHING EVERY SABBATH,** at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.

☞ **THEATRE PREACHING.**—SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th, there will be preaching in the old Athenæum Theatre, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. HARRY MCCORMICK will be the preacher from the assembly, who is expected to address a crowd of most intelligent and fashionable character. Services at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission free. No collection.

☞ **RELIGIOUS.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH,** Allegheny city, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue. Preaching TO-MORROW (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor of the Church, BENJ. H. KENNARD. The subject of Discourse in the evening will be "Our Distinctive Aim and Purpose as a Religious People." Seats free, and all are invited.

☞ **FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES,** Neville stait, corner of Fourth and Liberty, entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening. Strangers and residents alike welcome to any worshiping congregation are always invited.

☞ **THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH** Fifth st., above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. ALEXANDER CLARK, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS.

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE DEEDS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAWS.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE WORDS.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec 8—THE MANNER.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec 15—THE AGENT.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Seats free and welcome to all.

☞ **CURRY NORMAL INSTITUTE.**

A NEW CLASS WILL BE FORMED ON NEXT MONDAY,

To complete a course in the Normal Studies BY THE END OF JUNE.

All persons wishing to join this class should procure their tickets immediately.

☞

JAMES R. CLARK,
Druggist
No. 108 FIFTH STREET.

Offers for sale a large assortment of HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, COMBS—Horn and Rubber.

no23:TTSS

BANKRUPT BLANKS,
AND DIARIES,
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

no23:

INITIAL
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

We are now prepared to stamp Note Paper and Envelopes with late styles of letters, plain or ornamental.

We have on hand a fine assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY
American and Foreign Note Papers and Envelopes.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention, and specimens sent if desired.

KAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.
(Lafayette Building.)

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A complete line of sizes, in
SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO,
At prices as low as before the war.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

THE NEW
"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSET,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
ALEXANDER'S
CUSVORDIA KIDS,
NEW STYLES OF TRIMMINGS,
Just opened at
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 Fifth Street.

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 144 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRENCH MERINOS.
PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
22 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their stock of FRENCH MERINOS at
VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICES!
Our Stock all Marked Down
At prices which cannot be otherwise but satisfactory to the public.
ELEGANT SCARFS, GLOVES,
COLLARS, MUFFLERS,
And the most superb assortment of
GENT'S HOSIERY,
To be found in the city.
PROMENADE SCARFS.
The latest novelty for the Brighton Collar.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCILS, MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
no21:1m

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the city a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or up in Gotham. Their prices defy competition, and their work they are determined to deserve and receive a liberal patronage.
no21:TSS

REDFIELD ON RAILWAYS.—
NEW AND REVISED EDITION.—The Law of Railways, embracing Corporations, Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Varieties of Goods and Passengers, Constitutional Law, in two volumes. By ISAAC REDFIELD, LL.D. In two volumes.
KAY & COMPANY,
65 Wood street.
no23

CURTIS ON PATENTS.—A Treatise on the Law of Patents, for Useful Inventions, as enacted and adjudged in the United States of America. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. Third edition, revised and enlarged.
KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.
no23

WASHBURN ON EASEMENTS.
A Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes. By HENRY WASHBURN, LL.D. Second Edition; revised and enlarged.
KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.
no23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—To a small family,
A Good House,
With hot and cold water and gas. Immediate possession given. Has five rooms, cellar, hall and attic. Inquire at No. 39 Diamond alley, or THOMBURG MOSSING, at his grocery store, in the new Methodist Church, Fifth street, above smithfield.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
No. 90 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH, November 22d, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the Capital Stock, payable in Cash on and after Monday, 25th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN H. CLARKE,
no23:3TSS Secretary.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.
THE GLOBE EDITION.
THE RIVERSIDE EDITION.
THE CHARLES DICKENS EDITION.
THE DIAMOND EDITION.
THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
THE HOUSEHOLD EDITION.
For sale by
KAY & COMPANY,
no23 (Lafayette Building) 65 Wood street.

REMOVAL.
LORENZ & WICHTMAN
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 32 WOOD STREET.

Next house below the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be happy to see their old friends and the trade generally. With increased facilities and hands for prompt delivery in any quantities required. Will keep on hand and receive from the Crystal Glass, Ame'ican Plate, Bronzes, Vases, Wood and brass Wall Brackets, Girandoles, Fine Fruit Jars, Dem Johns, Patent Medicine Vials and Bottles, of all kinds, for sale low.
no23:TSS

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
Children's Woolen Gaiters;
Children's Woolen Overalls;
Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens;
Children's Woolen Leggins and Drawers;
AT PHELAN'S
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Skirts;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Vests and Drawers;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Shawls;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Gloves;
AT PHELAN'S
Ladies' English and American Merino Hose;
Children's White Merino Hose, 8 count and 9 count;
Children's Fancy Cashmere and Tartan Plaid Hose;
Infants' Hand-knit Caps, Hoods, Shirts and Hose;
AT PHELAN'S
OLD STAND STOCK NG STORE,
no23 94 FIFTH STREET.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
NO. 75 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in all kinds of
Government Securities,
DEPOSITS received. COLLECTIONS made on par with the principal cities of the country. DRAFTS in amounts to suit purchasers, on GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.
Everything in the Bank line promptly attended to with promptness and security. We also deal in all kind of Bonds, Stocks, &c., at the Stock Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Coupons, Sterling Exchange, Compound Interest Notes and State Bonds, &c., &c. We also buy and sell Gold and Silver Bullion, and all kinds of Coin, everywhere, at the highest rates. Also, all kinds of stocks, Bonds and other Miscellaneous Securities. We also deal in the special PETROLEUM STOCKS for the sale of which we are appointed agents. We buy and sell PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, and also the "SPECIAL" PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, both bearing six per cent. GOLD interest, and are exempt from taxation. Twelve to Fifteen per cent. PROFIT.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
IN
LADIES' FURS,
AT
M'CORD & CO.'S,
131 Wood Street.
no23

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
293 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN A
General Banking Business,
AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE, ON
Monday, November 18th, inst.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heats which goes up the stove pipe, forming a circulation with the water in the stand reality, by passing the heats directly through the boiler, which is placed in the back of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on any stove, and will be found a great saving of new manufactory, are now having a full supply of the VICTORIA and CHAMPION of the UNION STOVE, of about as other cook stove pipe, boiler, &c., complete. Dr. Leiby is attached to their stove. Regarding the Attention to the sale of SEVEN MILLION BBLS. by Leiby to the end of 1867.

BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

A. GARRISON & CO.,
Pittsburgh Foundry,
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND
GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS,
Furnace and Oven Frames
And Doors;
FURNACE BARS,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Office and Warehouse,
No. 209 Liberty Street.

CLASSES AT ROOMS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
No. 23 FIFTH SURRET.
Classes will be formed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to receive weekly in the studies given below, commencing at the first week in the month, and continuing three months, if desired, at the following rates, from 1st to 8th of each month:
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Reading, Composition, Elocution, Vocal Music, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying. November 18th, 1867.
Gymnasium Classes, by Mr. PHILIP HAUPAPART—Private Evening, Nov. 18th, 1867.
Classes in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. H. BUTLER—Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M.
Classes in Music, by Mr. JAMES DUNN—Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 1867.
Hours for Classes—From half-past seven until nine P. M.
Applicants for admission can have their names enrolled by calling at Rooms at the Association, No. 23 Fifth street, or by being present the evening of Lecture or Recitation.
no18:60

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TORREY'S
PATENT
Weather Strips,
Are warranted, when properly applied, to exclude COLD, WIND, SNOW, DUST, &c., to a very ECONOMIZE FUEL, and to preserve a moderate temperature in the severest weather. The rubber in these strips are secured in the wood by the use of Insoluble Cement, which holds the rubber most tenaciously in every part.
Call and get an Illustrated Circular.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no21 Sole agents for this county.

JUST OPENED.
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
TRIMMING SATINS,
COLORED VELVETS,
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET.
no18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Duff's College.
No. 37 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

The only Commercial College in the West in which the students are thoroughly trained in the theory and practice of Book-Keeping as it is, by which a graduate is qualified to enter the counting-house and keep books correctly from the start. Call and examine our text books, course of study and principles of teaching. Our elegant new book, a quarto 16 page circular is mailed free, by
P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
no23:TuThSAT

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND LAMPS,
FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.
Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are—
12 Light Gas Chandeliers at.....$200 00 each.
5 " " " 100 00 "
3 " " " 60 00 "
1 Half Bracket for gas..... 20 00 "
2 " " " 40 00 "
All of latest patterns and best workmanship.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,
OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,
GLOBES, &c., &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
ARTHUR KIRK,
173 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
no23:3d

BOOKS AT HALF PRICE!
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
Scott's Poetical Works.
Shakspeare's Works.
Byron's Countess Works.
Chapel and Church Architecture.
Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States.
Dunlap.
Lives of Painters.
Lives of Sculptors.
Lamartine's History of the Girondists.
Hume, Smollett, Gibbon, Macaulay, Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Motley.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown at Rugby.
Don Quixote.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Life of Christ. Full gilt.
5,000 VOLUMES TO SELECT FROM.
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish and Italian Works, School Books, Text Books, School Library

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pulmonary Consumption.

Properly speaking, and as it is generally understood, is a disease of the substance of the lungs, and may either be in a latent or developed state—latent when there are tubercles in the lungs which have not as yet taken on suppurative action, when there is no or very little cough and no spitting of matter or pus. In fact, matter will not be raised until the tubercle becomes inflamed, breaks, and then the process of suppuration goes on, and you have consumption in a developed state, or, in other words, true pulmonary consumption or consumption of the lungs. There may be disease of either the trachea, bronchia, larynx or pharynx, in which those organs throw off an excessive quantity of mucus pus or starchlike substance; and it is to this form of the diseases above named that the term consumption has been given. It has been called bronchial consumption, or bronchitis, when the bronchia alone is affected, and it likewise is named tracheal, or laryngeal consumption, when the trachea or larynx are affected. So much for the description. Now for the cure. Each and every one of these diseases are curable, when taken in the early stages—as curable as any other disease, and as fatal as any other, when allowed to run for a long time, without a remedy; but I am not sure that they are more fatal than most other diseases, when those other diseases are allowed to take their course. I have cured most of these diseases hundreds of times by my PECTORAL SYRUP, without any other remedy. Hundreds of living witnesses, in and around Pittsburgh, have given their testimony to the fact, and among them are some of the most respectable citizens, who it is not likely could be imposed upon. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is not an "expectorant" merely. It is more. It is a healing, soothing lung medicine, infallible in the early stages, and often curing in advanced stages of lung malady. I have made it and used it in my practice for more than twenty years, and I have yet to discover a remedy superior to it. In the early stages of lung and bronchial disease. In advanced stages, like everything else, it sometimes fails. In weakened and broken down states of the system, I do not trust to PECTORAL SYRUP, or any single remedy. I then try to meet the conditions present, and if there be vigor of constitution enough left, I have confidence to believe I will succeed in curing what is usually deemed an incurable disease. Sold at 140 Wood street. DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE FOR LUNG AND EXAMINATIONS, 120 PENN STREET.

CONSUMPTION,	DEAFNESS,
BRONCHITIS,	HARD HEARING,
TRACHITES,	BUZZING IN THE
LARYNGITIS,	EARS,
ASTHMA,	DISCHARGES
HEART DISEASE,	FROM THE EAR,
NURSING NOISES	CATARRH,
IN THE EARS,	ALL DISEASES
ERUPTIONS AND	OF THE EYES.
POLYPUS,	

Successfully treated by DR. KEYSER.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Hearing and the Ear.

The diseases of the ear, until recently, have been but little known, and have been usually regarded as without cure, and the caring to go to the necessary trouble or the labor or the necessary investigations, to find out whether hard hearingness or deafness was amenable to treatment. The human ear, doubtless, was intended for use. It is one of the five senses, or, as Shakespeare has it, "one of the five wits," and therefore capable of conveying knowledge to the mind as truly and accurately as any of the other four. Its impairment or diseased condition is a privation of no common character, as it shuts out one-fifth of the avenues to usefulness and knowledge. Men who have lost their hearing suffer great inconvenience. They all know this better than we have ability to portray it. They all feel the want of that useful organ, the human ear, when demands are made for its employment. They know it is on their heads like that of others—that there is an auricle to catch, and a hole to convey the sound, but as far as its powers are concerned, it might as well be on the head of a cat, boot or attached to a corn stalk. We are speaking, of course, of ears totally deaf, and there come such—many of them past cure—many of them not. The ear or the eye has as much reason to get out of order as the stomach, or liver, or the lungs, for they are as much used, although not equally important to life.

What our aim is, in the present article, is to show that the human ears, when diseased, are capable of being cured. That any one should doubt it seems to us a matter of no little wonder. A child has scarlet fever, or catarrh, or diptheria, and recovers from the disease, but there remains a thickening of the membranes of the throat or nose, or there is a discharge from one or both ears. The discharge is sometimes offensive; sometimes not. This is what is usually termed *otorrhœa*, and is as readily cured as an ulcer on the leg or any other parts of the body. Noises in the head and ears, like the buzzing of insects, or a whirling of spindles, &c., are all symptomatic of approaching deafness, and can be cured before it reaches that point. It never was intended that the ear, once out of order, should forever remain so. We speak of course of such as have no loss of structure—no incurable lesion, for where these exist to any extent, the case may be hopeless, and often is so. Where they do not exist, the deafness is curable like any other disease or infirmity. We have often published such cures, not only of deafness but also of blindness, made by Dr. Keyser, whose consultation rooms are at No. 120 Penn street, of this city. The cures are remarkable ones, and within the reach of all who desire to find out their truthfulness. They are of well-known persons, and can be attested by hundreds of persons cognizant of their verity.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment of deafness. My son had been afflicted for five years with deafness, produced from scarlet fever. At times he could not hear at all, and could only understand as we would motion to him. Hiraspeach had also become affected. Having tried other remedies without receiving any benefit, I applied to Dr. Keyser, and under his treatment he has entirely recovered, and can now hear as well as ever he did.

JOHN B. GARRETT,
No. 177 Beaver street, Allegheny.

To Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street:

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, by an advertisement, to make application to Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, after having tried various medicines and doctors without any benefit. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms for all skin and blood diseases and for lung examinations, 120 Penn street from 9 a. until 4 p. m.

Hearing Restored.

There are hundreds of cases of deafness and partial deafness, most of which could be greatly relieved, and many of them entirely cured by appropriate remedies. The case immediately under our notice is that of Mr. Jacob Boobyer, of Green Tree, Allegheny county, who for a great many years has been afflicted with partial deafness, so that he could not hear the ticking of a watch. The deafness was complete in one ear, in the other only partial, with a continual noise like that made by the escaping of steam. Mr. Boobyer placed himself under Dr. Keyser's treatment late in July, and now he is well and has been so for a month past. The cure seems to be thorough, and what makes it the more remarkable, is the extreme age of the patient, he being in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Boobyer is a well-known, respectable citizen, and has a son in this city. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms at his residence, No. 120, corner of Penn street and Evans alley, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Chronic Diseases.

THE LUNGS.

The air in passing into the Lungs has to pass through the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea and Bronchea. Each one of these organs is subject to disease, which manifests itself by pain, increased discharge of a starchy muchous, which is sometimes tinged with blood, and is the occasion of frequently needless alarm. In the diseases of the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, no one can be too careful in applying a speedy remedy, for although these diseases may not necessarily be considered dangerous, they will, if neglected, lead to those of an almost certainly fatal tendency. There is not one of them which may not be cured in a very short time by the timely application of a suitable remedy. It is not well, however, to use in such cases, merely local applications by way of inhalations, and the injection of spray or mist, which has, by some writers been termed atomization; for, whilst these do good to the local affection, they are prone to drive the disease further down the throat and in all probability into the substance of the lungs. One of the best means of treatment is to fill the veins and arteries with good blood, produced by good digestion and a healthy stomach. The cough and morbid symptoms in ninety-five cases out of a hundred will be completely and quickly cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which dissolves and eliminates from the human system the morbific collections which collect and obstruct the minuter vessels of the lungs and tubes that lead thereto. These once emptied of their acrid contents and refilled with healthy blood will soon shrink to their normal state, coughing will cease, the secretions be lessened, and health restored. Dr. Keyser also prepares a remedy called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is composed of simple materials gathered from the great store house of nature and which, in long standing cases, is one of the best medicines ever discovered.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carries to each point of diseased tissue a healthy plasma capable of restoring lost functions. It has such an affinity for the human system, that any one who will test a few doses will at once be convinced of its adaptation to the cure of a vast number of diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the viscera, especially those of the chest and the organs connected with respiration. Any one who will reflect at all knows very well that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state, will enable it to heal ulcers or sores in the human system, wherever located. Therefore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is destined at no distant day to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Consumption!

It would take a man a life-time to read the treatises that have been written upon this important subject, and if a sick man were to attempt it he would make himself worse by the reading, and die before he got half through. The symptoms of the disease are a hacking cough, expectoration of matter or pus, pain in one or both lungs, chilliness, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhausting day or night sweats, hectic fever, wasting of flesh or marasmus, sometimes expectoration of blood. These are the usual outward symptoms, apparent not only to the observing physician, but to the patient's friends. There are, however, more important symptoms than these, which are only made manifest by auscultation and percussion, terms which mean, in a medical sense, thumping and listening, and they are employed outwardly in order to ascertain what is going on inside of the cavity of the chest. The signs or symptoms elicited in this way are almost sure to demonstrate the true and exact condition of the respiratory organs. A perfect auscultator cannot fail in ascertaining whether the lungs are acting naturally or not. Hence, it is the best method of examining the lungs. Their actual condition once discovered, the appropriate treatment is more rapidly arrived at, and every diseased part more completely under the influence of appropriate remedies. We have long been of the opinion that consumption or decay, or wasting of the bodily strength, was dependent on a depraved state of the blood, which carries in its course, tuberculous matter, and deposits it in the lungs, or elsewhere in the body just as a calculi or stone is deposited in the bladder, a small particle of which attracts other particles, until it becomes of such offense to the natural functions as tob ring on inflammatory action, which action, if it could, would carry it out of the system, and which could have been easily done in the beginning of such disease. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a complete and perfect cure in the forming stage of lung disease. It acts on the very principle we have stated above, by enabling the seccrning or carrying off organs to do a double share of work. Waste and repair are easily comprehended, and if the worn out material be carried off, and the renewing material of a proper character, there must be health and ease, the contrary of sickness and *disease*. In many cases of consumption which have become settled, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup fails to cure, although it will do good in nearly all. He prepares a medicine called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is a great tonic, and restores the parts to be renewed, while it dissolves and carries out from the body those particles of worn out extraneous matter, which only tend to clog or destroy it, by hindering the renewing material being deposited in its proper place.

Chronic Catarrh.

If we take into account the vast number of persons who, of late years, have labored under the disease which bears the name of catarrh, we are forced to the conclusion that either the persons themselves have been very careless with regard to a malady so general, or that physicians of skill and learning in the art of healing, have regarded it as of little consequence and its cure of minor importance in adding to the happiness of mankind.

Whether this be true or false, one thing is certain, that for the past twenty years, catarrh has increased at a fearful rate, so, that at the present day, it can claim as its victims, in some of its forms, in certain localities, one-tenth of the whole population, and has given employment to hundreds of adventurers, whose sole object seems to have been to delude its victims and enrich themselves. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that all who advertise in the newspapers or write books are to be placed in the category above alluded to, for if we did we ourself would fall under the ban. In truth we must admit one fact, and that is this: that hundreds of physicians of the most upright morals, and with an aim to the happiness of mankind, are most sedulous in their devotion to that noblest of sciences which proposes to itself the amelioration of man's condition and the cure of his infirmities. If our object and intentions point in the direction we have indicated above, we claim to belong to a class of men whose designs are honorable and whose devotions to scientific investigation entitle them to the plaudits of their countrymen, especially those whose misfortune it may be to carry about with them an infirmity which renders life insipid, and thereby abridges their power of usefulness. Let us proceed to examine what catarrh is, and what are its symptoms?

It is said to consist in an inflamed state of the lining membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia. A necessary condition of this inflamed state of the membrane is an increased excretion of mucous, or starchy phlegm, which exudes in consequence of too great a flow of blood to the part affected.

The humors are driven to the nose. It tries to carry them away, but the burthen is too great for it, and the fine membrane falls into ulcers in consequence of too much work been thrown on to it. Is not this plain common sense? and has it not the reasonable appearance of truth?

What is to be done, you may ask, to remedy this state of things? We answer: Open out other channels appointed to carry out of the system the effete particles, which go to destroy not only the tissues in which they are lodged, but ultimately the whole human organism. If it is allowed to course along the arteries and deposit itself on the surface of a membrane or the skin, that membrane will become *dis*-organized. It will fall into sores of ulcers, and the whole system will gradually sink in health because of the failure, in a part, to fulfill the duties assigned it in the economy of life.

The symptoms of catarrh vary very materially, in different individuals. So that in some cases, only a part of the symptoms usually ascribed to the disease are observable, according to the particular part involved in the affection.

The prominent symptoms given to the disease by Cullen, are in such complete conformity with own views and observations, in the experience we have had in the treatment of this malady that we copy them entire.

Difficulty of breathing, with fullness and stoppage of the nostrils.

Increased discharge from the nose and eyes.

Sometimes slight shiverings or chillings; pain and heaviness in the forehead, soreness, hoarseness and roughness of the throat, constriction of the chest as if something were lodged in it.

Pain and heaviness in various parts of the body resembling rheumatism.

Great thirst, lassitude and a feeling of drowsiness.

Impaired appetite, sometimes amounting to nausea.

Cough now sets in and an increased excretion takes place from all the air passages and the organs connected with respiration.

Our treatment of the disease, *Catarrh*, may be safely gathered from what we have said before; and whilst we are not unwilling to give due credit to *Atomization* and *Inhalation* as local agents, for the former of which the credit is mainly due to Dr. Richardson, of London, (*Medical Times and Gazette*, April 28, 1866,) and the latter of which has been extensively issued in this country, and most thoroughly by Dr. Hunter, we at the same time cannot fail to observe that the constitutional means to be used to destroy the aptitude to the disease, and place the constitution in a healthy condition, can in no case be lost sight of, without manifest injury to the patient.

Dr. Keyser.

On our first page to-day will be found a very interesting article from Dr. Keyser on pulmonary diseases, accompanied by testimonials from various parties who have been snatched, as it were, from the grave by his treatment. The Doctor, some time ago, owing to the great demand for his services, relinquished the active management of his fine establishment on Wood street to his son, and has since devoted himself closely to the legitimate duties of his profession, in which he has acquired a reputation of which he has every reason to feel proud. The Doctor is one of the oldest in the profession we have in the city, and we speak from personal knowledge of the fact when we say there is not among the entire medical fraternity, a closer or more active student. His thirst for knowledge in his profession is such that his mind is ever at work perfecting those theories for the cure of diseases, in the application of which he is so successful, and hence it is that in cases even where the patients have almost given up all hope, he almost always succeeds in affording permanent relief. In diseases of the lungs and ailments arising from an impure state of the blood, he has a very large experience, and such of our readers as are afflicted in this way, would do well to read his communication.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Dr. Keyser,

Who for the past three years has had an office for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, at 120 Penn street, has recently been performing some of the most astounding cures ever recorded. We witness that of a Miss Fisher, of Beaver county, who was perfectly blind and sightless, and after a great deal of medical treatment from other sources, was entirely restored to the fullness of perfect vision by the treatment of Dr. Keyser in less than three months. We have published in the GAZETTE several times some extraordinary cures of diseases of the ear, a total loss of hearing, which were cured by him. The case of Mr. Garrett, of Allegheny City, is one worthy of especial notice, as it was a case in which, by the loss of the function of hearing, the young man forgot the power of speech. Both the hearing and speech was restored to him by Dr. Keyser's treatment. It is worthy of remark that in the cures effected by Dr. Keyser, the residence and number of the house of the person cured is given, so that no one need be deceived who chooses to make the proper inquiry.—*Gazette.*

Cure of Fistula.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ; on account of the suddenness of the cure, and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I—C—

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

Sight Restored.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christian Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on Dr. KEYSER in person to thank him for his skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like hers are doomed to never ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under Dr. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entered of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known to the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and hear willing testimony to the facts above stated.

CHRISTINA FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor Avenue, Allegheny.
EUGENE MCCASKEY.
LOUISA FISHER (her neice).

September 17, 1867.

DR. KEYSER:—This is the list of names that I have to your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christina Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

S. R. Brown,	Lizzie Mahard,
Philip Friday,	Tillie Mahard,
Rachel Friday,	T. M. Mahard,
H. N. Teckle,	Leah Allison,
A. H Caroll,	Mary J. Brown,
E. W. Lievendorfer,	Jane A. Morton,
Wm. Jenkins,	J. C. Weller,
Michael Harris,	Mary J. Weller,
Jas. A. Fleming,	N. W. Hazen,
C. S. Swiceburg,	Nancy M. Hazen,
Susan Lemmax,	Elvira Hazen,
Eliza Hyde,	Mary H. Morton,
Wm. Allison,	Wm. H. Morton,
Eliza Lievendorfer,	Ezra Hazen,
J. Lievendorfer,	Jennie Wilson,
J. F. Mitchell,	Chris. M. Wilson,
A. M. Lievendorfer,	Mary E. Wilson,
T. L. Young,	Mary Patten,
A. Gardner,	Jennie Patten,
G. Lievendorfer,	Martha Potten,
J. F. Morrison,	James Patten,
A. M. Morrison,	Sade E. Dobbs,
Robert Muhead,	Jennie E. Dobbs,
Christians Mahead,	J. W. Dobbs,
Isabella Dodds,	I. Dobbs,
N. Funkhouser,	W. R. Fence,
D. Fisher,	J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher, (her brother,)	Wilhelmina Fisher, (her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 Penn street, corner of Evans' alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. 4 P. M.

Dr. Keyser's Qualifications Have Been Indorsed by

Prof. Paine, M. D.,
Prof. McClintock, M. D.,
Prof. Dalton, M. D.,
Prof. Doucet, M. D.,
Prof. Gaunett, M. D.,
Prof. Oldshue, M. D.,
Prof. Livezy, M. D.,
Gen. Geo. W. Bowman,
Hon. Job Mann,
Semuel D. Scott, M. D.,
Hon. W. T. Dougherty,
John P. Reed, Esq.,
A. J. Snively, Esq.,
John Cox, M. D.,
Hon. John Cossna.

Pulmonary Consumption.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there I called in a Doctor, who told me my lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse and worse day by day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor, at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his LUNG SOUND. He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thougnt with great care and perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicine helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was his LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATION, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Statement of John G. Wigham, of Turtle Creek, Allegheny County.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1867, on account of a disease in the head, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough an fell away in strength and flesh, and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood, and afterwards to another in Pittsburgh, of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DR. KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases as mine had been highly spoken of, and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his Lung Sound, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this, I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medines, from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1867.

Our son, James Painter, some three years ago was afflicted with consumption of the lungs, for which he was discharged from the army. He was examined by four army physicians, who all agreed that he must die with the disease. We brought him to *Dr. Keyser*, 140 Wood street, (now 120 Penn street,) who, after sounding his lungs, commenced to treat him, and cured him sound and well. He is now well, and has been so for the past three years. Others afflicted in like manner can likewise be cured.

JAMES PAINTER.
MARY ANN PAINTER.

Temperanceville.

[From the Eclectic and University Medical and Surgical Journal.

ASTHMA.

By George H. Keyser, M. D.

The diseased condition to which the term asthma has been given, is usually looked upon as a disease embracing the lungs and pulmonary organs exclusively; and for the most part, medical treatment is based upon that hypothesis. I do not know that in treating of this disease I shall add anything new to what has already been advanced by medical men, who have written learned and elaborate treatises upon the subject. What few suggestions I propose to make are based entirely on personal experience, and in very many instances have been successful in combatting this distressing malady. The usual symptoms that usher in this disease are so well known as need to be barely alluded to. The dreadful and suffocating dyspnœa, loss of appetite, languor, drowsiness without the ability to sleep, eructations and flatulence, are indications to my mind of a terribly diseased state of the *prima via*," which leaves very little room for the opinion tha. Asthma is a disease of the lungs at all. One thing is certain; the stomach and bowels, the liver and kidneys, and spinal marrow have each an important share in its production. And by giving due attention to these important organs, and restoring the functions proper to them, we can do a great deal towards the alleviation, and in many instances cure the disease entirely. I speak now of Asthma after the paroxysm, and a lingering chronic asthmatic condition remains. If I found a case of asthma, with the usual symptoms, with the chills, the languor, lassitude, anorexia and dyspnœa attending, I would give Tinct. of Lobelia alone, or combined with Tinct. of Colchicum, in appropriate doses, until relief was obtained; and then I would, during the interim, endeavor to improve the condition of the digestive system. If the paroxysm returned, I would go back to the Lobelia and Colchicum until again relieved, and then pursue the *tonic* and *alterative* treatment, with the view to restore the general health, and permanently cure the disease.

* * * * * * *

I have known asthma complicated with neuralgia, in various parts of the body; but especially with that form of neuralgia, if it may be so termed, called "spinal irritation." Indeed, if most practitioners of medicine *would* give their attention to this subject, and press the fingers along the spinal column, they would find in many instances, considerable tenderness, in the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ in most cases of asthma. This matter of investigating the condition of the spinal cord has been too much overlooked by physicians, not only with regard to the disease now under consideration, but also with regard to many other diseases—for instance, dyspepsia, hepatitis, gastralgia, gastrodynia, and the various chronic ailments of the bowels. I have frequently known these diseases cured by some strong stimulating liniment or lotion, applied to the tender part of the spinal column. In conjunction with other remedies I have found such a course eminently successful.

* * * * * * *

I am confident if the plan which I have indicated be followed, or some other based on the same foundation, there would be a far greater number of cures of a terribly distressing disease. I have known cases of asthma when the person afflicted could not live comfortably in a certain state of the atmosphere. I have in my mind, at the present time, several cases of this kind; some remove from the city to the country, and vice versa, in order to get relief, which of course is only temporary. If the general health and tone of all the functions be properly restored by some kind of treatment, as indicated in the remarks already made, these persons would be able to live in any climate which would be considered salubrious to others not having the disease.

—Since the above was written I have been led to believe, from knowledge since obtained and practical observation, that if there is any one disease, more than another, in which inhalations of vapor or fumigations are valuable, asthma is that disease. I have known it more than a hundred times relieve in an almost incredible short period of time, the violent and distressing condition attendant on an attack of the disease. I have rarely known such relief to be durable, unless the other important parts of our communication have been strictly attended to during the period of immunity or partial exemption from disease.

For many years I have regarded asthma, as well as other affections, strictly of a pulmonary character, as having their origin in a broken down state of the system, arising in an impaired state of the digestive organs, which make what is taken into the stomach into blood, and if the eliminating organs which carry off the dross, especially the kidneys, whose impaired functions, a late and able writer has remarked, are fraught with much injury to human health.

[From the Steubenville Herald.]

By reference to an advertisement in another department of to-day's *Herald*, it will be seen that our old friend Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, has opened an office for the cure of Lung and other difficult Chronic diseases, but more especially those of the skin, and such as have their origin in a morbid state of the blood. We have known Dr. K. long and well, as an honorable man, and a well educated physician, who has shrunk from no labor, or spared no expense, in attaining the eminence he has so justly earned.

[From the Washington Review.]

In another part of to-day's *Review and Examiner* will be found a notice of Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, in regard to a cure of deafness effected through his treatment, which is well worthy the attention of those of our readers who may be similarly afflicted. For our own part, we never recommend a man unless we believe him competent, and we regard Dr. Keyser as one of the ablest, most honorable, and thorough physicians in his department to be found in the State, as any of our readers may discover for themselves, should they have occasion to call on him.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Sound.

When Laennec, who was the first to introduce to the medical profession auscultation as a means of determining the exact state of the lungs by listening to the respiration, he met with but little favor. The novelty of his invention excited not a little attention, and its being so different from that mode of examination which had existed since the commencement of the Christian era, but up to this time, 1816, it was not denounced as *quackery*, and unworthy the dignity of the profession. It is needless, however, to observe that at the present day, Laennec's mode of examining the lungs is, in some form or other, resorted to by nearly all medical men who make any pretentions toward the cure of lung disease, in any of its manifold varieties. Is it not meet, then, that the human mind should exert itself in its devotion to that science whose function it is to ameliorate the condition of the human race, especially with regard to a disease which annually sweeps its untold millions to untimely graves? Our answer is a plain one. It is. And he, whoever he may be, who adds but a little to the accumulated lore of ages, is entitled to the meed of praise from which none but a bigot, who desires to stand still, will demur. We desire to invite attention more especially to a new instruction, called "LUNG SOUND," the invention of Dr. Keyser, of this city, which, he claims, acts to the ear as the microscope does to the eye, and renders the normal and abnormal sounds, in respiring, as clear an index to the condition of those organs, as if they were observant to the vision.

Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is effecting wonderful cures in various ailments of the breast, such as *Sore, Throat, Nasal Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchorhœa*, &c. Invalids wishing to avail themselves of Dr. Keyser's personal examination and advice can find him at his resident office, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

There is in every human constitution an inherent power of resistance to the powers that constantly tend to destroy it.

The Great Being who formed man's body meant that it should serve the purposes for which it was made. Not a bone, muscle, hair fibre, nor the slightest part, even imperceptible to the naked eye, is useless or without its significance in the human organism. The health of the individual man is preserved and maintained in the same way that the health of society and nations are secured and perpetuated. If the natural laws are trampled upon and disregarded the natural health and life of him who disregards them must suffer the penalty of such infraction. There is no escape from it. It is inexorable. There is no cure for it but to retrace the erring way and take a new direction, in which, if possible, to avoid the errors and abandon, with heroic courage, the vices of the past.

If the causes which produced a broken and shattered constitution are avoided, and proper remedies applied to the decaying and life-threatening parts, health and vigor cannot fail, but return with their manifold blessings to reward him who makes use of them. The plan which we propose in this article to restore health to those of broken and feeble constitutions, will, we are almost sure, when our advice is practiced in the conduct of those under our treatment, be sure of success.

We can hardly claim for our theories either newness or originality, only in this, that we have developed and applied remedies whose virtues were demonstrated to us in lectures as far back as twenty-four years ago, and have, since then, formed a part of the Materia Medica of every enlightened nation on the habitable globe. If our theories are true, our practice must be productive of good to mankind, and they will be benefitted more than we possibly can be.

The proper employment of those faculties which God has imparted to every one, cannot, we opine, otherwise than be beneficial to our fellow beings, who may be the owners of bodies filled with distempers or falling to decay for want of the proper remedies or their proper application when needed. We have remedies which we believe to be peculiarly adapted to some of the most fatal and least understood diseases which are known to afflict the human frame, and whilst these are prepared medicines ready to be applied to any of the diseases in which they are indicated, there is not one of them a SECRET REMEDY, that is, we do not conceal their component parts from any physician who desires to use them in his practice. Indeed we know that they are now used by men of great ability in the profession of medicine. We have had with them the most unbounded success A success such as we have never known before. The cures we have recorded have warranted us in the conclusion at which we have arrived, and we can present to-day, in Allegheny county, where we reside and have resided for twenty years, scores of living witnesses to cures, the parallel of which are nowhere to be found.

It is but just to others that we should say that these diseases have been mainly of a *cachetic, scorbatic or pulmonary character.*

We have studied with more than ordinary care the source of these diseases, and are fully confirmed in the belief that if the human system is restored to its primal health it will be strong enough, not only to vanquish diseases of long standing, usually denominated *chronic*, but at the same time be proof against the inception of those whose course is rapid, and the imprint of whose teeth is left in the organs that have been assailed, and which have been attempted to be destroyed.—*Dr. Keyser on Human Health.*

A Novel Instrument.

Yesterday we were shown by Dr. Keyser, whose consultation office is at 120 Penn street, one of the most ingenious and most useful devices for examining the lungs and air passages which has ever been brought to our notice. The application of the instrument to the patient is perfectly painless, but it at the same time points out with unerring accuracy the exact state of the respiratory organs. We understand it is the Doctor's intention to apply the principle of the instrument to the restoration of hearing in those who are deaf, or whose hearing has become impaired or in any ways defective. It is really a wonderful discovery in acoustics and worthy the attention of all scientific men, as it tells to the ear, the state of a man's lungs as perfectly as if the walls of the chest were transparent, and the motions of the lungs observable to the naked eye.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Have a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear the voice.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Court met at nine o'clock Friday morning. Present, same Judges as on Thursday.

Wm. Reardon, of Pittsburgh, on motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., U. L. B. Pollock and Hall Patterson, on motion of John H. Bailey, Esq., Josiah W. Ellis, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., were severally admitted and duly qualified to practice in this Court.

Hill vs. Campbell & Poor, C. P. Argued by Brown and Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Collier contra.

Kelly vs. Miller, D. C. Affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Frant, et. al., vs. Lenhard; Fayette county. Affirmed. Opinion by C. J. Thompson.

Swisshelm's appeal, Allegheny, C. P. Ordered for a hearing at Philadelphia, on January 18th, 1868.

Foster & Co. vs. Fowler & Co.; D. C. Ordered for re argument.

Lewis et. al; appeal, D. C. Appeal quashed *per curiam*.

McElrath et. al. vs. Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company et. al.; in equity. On motion of John H. Hampton, Esq., ordered that the record and copies of docket entries in Middle and Eastern Districts be transmitted to the Western District.

Court adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the first Monday of January next.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—Court met at the usual hour.

VERDICT RENDERED.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Baldoff and Nicholas Myer—indictment assault and battery with intent to rape—the jury found Baldoff guilty of assault and battery, and acquitted Myer.

AFFILIATION.

Stephen Williams was found guilty of fornication and bastardy on oath of Eliza Harcum. He was sentenced to pay the usual amount in such cases, and to provide for the support of the child for five years.

ACQUITTED.

Louis Ring, indicted for larceny, was acquitted, the evidence being insufficient.

Court adjourned until Monday, and the jury was discharged until Monday.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

John H. Scott vs. Emil Schalk, Chas. Leenig and Arnold Hertz, partners, &c. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $758.54.

George McPherson vs. Joseph Patterson. Jury withdrawn and plaintiff took a non-suit.

John Lehman and wife vs. John Warner and wife. Action for damages for slander. The parties are German and reside on the Washington Pike, in Union township. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for twenty-five dollars.

LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, convened in the Trinity Evangelical Church, Rev. J. A. Hoelkemeyer, Pastor, Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 20-30, 1867.

In accordance with a call issued some time since by the Synod of Pennsylvania to all Lutheran Synods, who, without reservation, honestly adopt the unaltered Augsburg Confession, to meet in convention to form a regular organization of the Lutheran Church in North America, a number of Synods, representing a large majority of the Lutheran Church in the United States and Canada, met in Reading, Pennsylvania, in December, and took all the necessary preliminary steps for the formation of the General Council of the Lutheran Church. The movement was successful and a Council was organized which is now in session at Fort Wayne, Ind

The following are the statistics of the Synods composing the Council: The Pennsylvania Synod, 74 pastors and over r 50,000 communicants; the New York Ministerium, 50 pastors and above 12,000 communicants; the English Synod of Ohio, 12 pastors and nearly 1,000 communicants; the Pittsburgh Synod, 63 pastors and over 10,000 communicants; the Synod of Illinois, 32 pastors and nearly 4,000 communicants; the Synod of Wisconsin, 51 pastors and about 15,000 communicants; the German Synod of Iowa, 52 pastors and 7,000 communicants; the Michigan Synod, 14 pastors and above 3,000 communicants; the Canadian Synod, 23 pastors and over 7,000 communicants; the Augustana (Swedish and Norwegian) Synod, 48 pastors and 12,000 communicants; the Minnesota Synod, 22 pastors and 3,000 communicants; the English District of the Joint Synod of Ohio, 12 pastors and 1,500 communicants; in all about 550 pastors and 140,000 communicant members, embraced by 12 Synods.

The sessions of the Convention were opened by the Rev. G. Bassler, President of the last Convention, according to the form prescribed in the Liturgy. Credentials of delegates were then handed to the President, as follows, viz:

1. *Synod of Pennsylvania, (organized 1748.)*—Revs. G. F. Krotel, D.D., W. J. Mann, D.D., C. W. Schaeffer, D.D., C. Spaeth, D.D., E. Greenwald, D.D., R. M. Schmucker, S. K. Probst, C. F. Welden, Messrs. C. P. Norton, H. H. Muhlenberg, L. R. Fisher, — Lehman, S. Gross Fry, Henry L. Mattes.

2. *New York Ministerium (1787.)*—Revs. R. Adelberg, C. P. Stohlman, D.D., Fredr. Dasser, E. Hoffman.

3. *English Synod of Ohio* (1836).—Revs. J. A. Roof, John Baughman, John Rudisill.

4. *Pittsburgh Synod* (1845).—Revs. G. Bassler, H. W. Roth, Messrs. W. A. Passavant, G. A. Wenzel, Thomas H. Lane, Lewis J. Eicher.

5. *Wisconsin Synod* (1850).—Rev. Prof. Sading, Prof. Martin, Prof. Honecke.

6. *Iowa Synod* (1854).—Rev. Grossman, Prof. G. Fritschel, P. Lochner.

7. *English District Synod of Joint Synod of Ohio* (1867.)—Rev. W. Mechling, J. A. Estill, M. D., B. Albrecht, J. J. Biever.

8. *Michigan Synod* (1858).—Revs. S. Klingman, H. Beck.

9. *Minnesota Synod* (1860).—Revs. C. F. Heyer, G. Mieshman, Prof. Lohe.

10. *Canada Synod* (1861).—Revs. Fishburn, F. Bittinger, C. F. W. Keehenberg, H. Van Der Swissen, J. Campbell.

11. *Illinois Synod* (1862).—Revs. S. L. Harkey, Ed. Rosyler, F. Erdman, G. Meyer.

12. *Augustana Synod* (1860.)—Rev. Prof. N. Hasselquist, O. J. Hallesland.

The President, Rev. G. Bassler, then read his report, of which we give the following extracts;

"It is wonderful in our eyes that here, in Fort Wayne, in Trinity church, where eighteen months ago the Synod of Pennsylvania was most unjustly deprived of her rights, because she had testified to the pure faith of our church, and where the minority of the General Synod were made to realize that in that body, as then constituted, there was no hope for the Lutheran church of the Augsburg Confession, there should now be assembled delegates from twelve Lutheran Synods to form a new and independent union upon Confessions taken in their own true, native, original and only sense.

"That so many persons should come together, persons speaking in different languages, under diverse influences, and using different languages, and should be able to see eye to eye so far as to use the same words, to use the same sense in declaring their faith, is certainly the work of God's Holy Spirit. To him belong all the glory, and to them shall be all the praise.

"And shall not this Jubilee year of the Reformation be marked by the final, successful and permanent reunization of the General Council? Shall not our children at the next Jubilee of this great work of God, among other events in the history of our church, make mention of this also, and praise God for this renewal of the pure faith of our Evangelical Churches? This is our prayer, this is our hope, may this be our confidence."

The rest of the report refers to the unavoidable delay in the distribution of the minutes of the last Convention, and the Constitution, and also to the amendments to the Constitution that may be presented by the delegations of the several Synods, and also to the cordial invitation extended by the Lutheran Church, "to meet in their house of worship and enjoy their hospitality."

The election for officers having been held Saturday morning, the following announced as officers for the ensuing year, viz: Rev. G. Bassler, President; Rev. H. W. Roth, English Secretary; Rev. G. Grossmann, German Secretary; Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, Treasurer.

On motion it was resolved that the consideration of the Constitution be made the order of business for Friday afternoon.

The representatives of the Joint Synod of Ohio, were then received, as follows: Revs. Profs. W. F. Ahmann, M. Loy, F. A. Hertzberger, G. Cronenwett, C. Baughman.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORT WAYNE, Ind., November 21.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, after a friendly discussion of two days, adopted the proposed constitution with great unanimity.

Much interest is felt by the Lutheran Church in America and Europe in the proceedings of this General Council of Synods. Important questions in regard to doctrine and discipline, and in reference to education and missions, will be considered by the Council. Over one hundred delegates and visitors are present.

—Gen. Grant, in his report, estimates the expenses of the War Department for the next fiscal year at seventy millions, and shows that there has been important retrenchments. He states that General Sherman is of the opinion that peace with the Indians is firmly established. Grant is silent regarding the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after it expires by law next summer, but endorses all the military commanders who are enforcing the reconstruction act.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Julia Dean's benefit at the Opera House, last night, was well attended, and she appeared to better advantage in the "Bride of Lammermoor," than upon any former occasion. The piece was well cast throughout, with perhaps one or two exceptions, which it is unnecessary to speak of. Mr. Mark Bates as Edgar Ravenswood, was unexceptionable, and also Mr. Crossen as Bucklaw. "Bob Roy" is on the bills for the Matinee this afternoon, and the cast has been made with more than usual care. In the evening Miss Dean will appear as Meg Merrilies, which is said to be one of her favorite pieces, consequently a full house may be expected.

THE VARIETIES.—The Varieties Theatre is losing none of its former popularity under the judicious and liberal management of Messrs. Williams and Jefferson, but is rather exceeding it. Miss Jennie Eagan, Miss Lucy Clifton, and the charming Walby Sisters are the shining lights of the establishment, while Johnny Hart and The Bluff Gibbs are the "dark" attractions. The feats performed by Franklin and his companion, in their "Truman Pastimes" are of a truly wonderful character, and well worth the price of admission.

MASONIC HALL.—The Morris Broth's Minstrels are drawing crowded houses at Masonic Hall, every night. The troop is an excellent one, as all can attest who have had the pleasure of attending their entertainments. They entirely ignore all the old jokes and witticisms usually perpetuated by the profession, and present the audience with something new and refreshing at every entertainment.

—A certain young gentleman, living not far from Newburgh, has recently been in the habit of paying frequent visits to Marlborough, ostensibly to see friends living in that place, but really to enjoy the society of a young lady whose personal charms and accomplishments had thoroughly converted him to the cause of matrimony. The felicities of the honeymoon were thoroughly enjoyed; indeed it was from no fault of his if they were not. But as all things must have an end, at length it was resolved to acquaint the "old folks" with the facts of the case and ask their blessing.

Alas! for his bright hopes. The old gentleman told him No, sir. That was a squelcher. It knocked his calculations into a cocked hat in no time, and left our young Don Quixotte no alternative but to run away with the girl. He was nothing loth to lug her off in the style of true knighthood, and took considerable eloquence to obtain the lady's consent. Matters were at length arranged, however, and one evening he tied his horse some distance from the village, and at rather a late hour took a back way to the house to get possession of his treasure.

The *parlor window* had "mice," and was on the alert. The girl was true to her promise, and the two stole away toward the carriage that was intended to be used to take them to the minister's and place her beyond the authority of the cruel "parient." What was their astonishment to find papa there holding the bridle of the horse! Between them has not transpired; but it is known that the girl went home and her lover drove slowly away and has not been seen there since.

—The Aberdeen (Mississippi) *Examiner* is responsible for the following Professor Leja is a distinguished optician of New Orleans, and visited Corinth a few weeks since, stop ping at the famous Scruggs House, of course. One day, while sitting at the table, conversing with Colonel Johnson, the affable clerk of that popular resort, the conversation turned upon the yellow fever, with the various phases of which the Professor is quite familiar, and, among other things, the course of General Sheridan, in neglecting, while controlling the affairs of the Gulf Department, to take the usual precautions to prevent, or, at least, prepare the city for the visit of Bronzo John, was severely condemned. In this connection, Colonel Johnson remarked:

"You must confess, professor, that notwithstanding his many faults, General Butler exhibited great administrative ability, in the conception and prosecution of measures to save New Orleans from the dreaded pestilence, while in command there?"

Up jumped the Optician, his face pale with ill-suppressed wrath, his eyes darting fire:

"By gar, vat you take me for? You no believe in a God? You no believe dere is mercy? Yellow fever and g-e-n-e-r-al Butler at the same time!!!"

And the choleric Creole walked off almost foaming at the mouth, with fists clenched, muttering between his teeth, "Y-lowfe-ver, he cannot believe zere is ze God who has merci."

—The Jackson *Citizen* learns that the good people of the town of Chester, have been for nearly a week considerably excited over one of the most shameful transactions that ever come to our knowledge. Mr. Elijah Bottomley, an old settler, a church member, the father of a large family, a merchant in a small way, a Justice of the Peace, town treasurer, and an Andy Johnson postmaster of the purest type, seduced a deaf and dumb girl, belonging to a good family. He finally managed to effect a marriage between her and a deaf mute with whom she had become acquainted, while attending the Institution. After their return marriage, the new husband's suspicions were speedily excited, and a confession finally made. Bottomley was sent for and unceremoniously kicked out. As a small compensation agreed to pay $1,500 civil damages, but which should not be regarded as preventing criminal proceedings. He paid $500 down, and promised to give security for the balance, but finally failed to do so. His goods were all attached by his Jackson creditors, and report is he has skedaddled, leaving his family in destitute circumstances.

—By the law of Congress, it will be remembered, a registration of qualified voters was made the preliminary step in the progress of the work of civil reconstruction. The returns of the registration—complete in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and incomplete in the States of Florida, Arkansas, the Carolinas and Texas—show a grand total of 1,142,386 blacks, of whom 623,860 are white, and 617,316 black. A further analysis of the of the returns discloses the fact that the colored majority in Alabama is 15,511; Georgia, 50,000; Louisiana, 45,000; Mississippi, 17,865. In Georgia the white majority is 1,885, and in Virginia 13,667. The incomplete returns from Florida give the blacks a majority of 4,655; in South Carolina, 24,843, and in Texas (estimated) 10,000. The whites preponderate in North Carolina by a majority of 3,903, and in Arkansas (by estimate) 5,000. These results of registration are largely to be attributed to the neglect or refusal of whites not proscribed by Congress to register.—*Cin. Com.*

—Two young men, aged twenty and twenty-one, named Moreno and Aguado, have just been executed at Madrid for a most atrocious crime. They lived with their parents in the garret of a house in which there resided a charitable lady named Dona Zurdo, who frequently assisted poverty stricken families with alms. On the 20th of June, the two men went to her apartments during the absence of her husband and servant, under the pretext of asking charity, and on her opening the door they rushed on her, and after gagging, criminally abused her, after which they murdered her and robbed the apartments. They were seen in the evening spending so much money that suspicion was excited, and the noise of the murder having got abroad, both were arrested on suspicion. In the end, when pressed with questions, they confessed their guilt. At the place of execution they showed that indifference, and died by the garrotte without any emotion.

—The manufacture of "gold beaters' skin" from the intestines of oxen is a secret which, it is said, only five men in the world now know. The art of preparing it has brought a fortune to the manufacturers. Wickstead, of London, attained the highest perfection in the last generation, and promised to leave the secret to a relative at his death-bed. In his dying gasp he called the relative to his side to open the mystery, but died, and it remained still a secret. F. Packridge, of London, is the most celebrated maker now. With great perseverance and expense he succeeded in perfecting the art. His wife, confirmed, is said, to reveal the secret to his nephew.

—The Duke of Argyl tells a good story. He was traveling with the Duke of Northumberland in a first class carriage on the Northeastern Railway. At one of the stations a little commercial traveler got in. The three chatted familiarly until the train stopped at Alnwick Junction. Here the Duke of Northumberland got out, and was met by a train of flunkeys and servants. The commercial traveler said to his remaining companion, "That must be some great swell?" "Yes," said the Duke of Argyl, "he is the Duke of Northumberland." "Bless me," exclaimed the begman, "and to think that he should have been so unlucky to two little snobs like us!"

—The Dubuque *Times* gives a graphic account of the recent discoveries of Mr. William Kelly, a miner, near that city, who in working a crevice in a lead mine broke through the crust, and entered a large cave, the sides, bottom and top of which were lined with lead. Beyond this was a second cave, and beyond this another and another, until so far five caves have been discovered, the last one entered being nearly two hundred feet long and twenty-two feet high. It is believed that the mineral thus discovered amounts to over $150,000 worth.

—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Toledo, Ohio, at two o'clock on Friday morning, and left at two o'clock in the afternoon, intending to commence his fourth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours at some point between Toledo and Bryan, Ohio.

—The remains of the Misses Morgan and Mr. Jackson have been removed to Spring Grove vault, at Cincinnatti, to there await the order of their relatives. A Coroner's inquest is now being held.

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We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY 1865-7-30 BONDS the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,
Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, November 22, 1867. }

Gold opened dull at 139¼, declined to 138, but rallied to 139¾ at the close of business, and is firm at that. The European news is rather favorable, but more was expected after the decline of gold here to 133. The cotton tax, that is to repealed, as well as other manufacturing interests that are suffering from the stagnation of business in general, will demand a reduction of taxes. The great falling off of income returns and other measures, will place the Treasury in a condition that would require every dollar of its gold to be sold to meet the current expenses of the Government. The inknighthood of people to pay for high priced imported goods would naturally diminish import duties, and no more gold might come into the Treasury than is necessary for the payment of interest on our bonds.

Taking all these contingencies, it will be found upon close examination, that we cannot yet be near the period of resumption, and we must patiently wait until our currency debt is all converted into long bonds, and a feasible plan in operation to reduce the high rate of interest.

Government bonds were rather dull to-day, and the locking up of greenbacks by some of the West street banks may press them down still further, independent of the action of Congress. Ten-Forties, Five-Twenties of 1864 and Coupons are very dull, and Seven-Thirties are still below their actual value, when the converting privilege is considered.

The stock market is fairly active and strong; parties are only waiting for the full effect of the pinch in money matters to step in again and buy for a new rise. The Express stocks are nearly as high as ever they were, and Mechanics Union is within ¼ per cent. of par. Mining shares are dull but steady; quite a considerable amount of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds have changed hands at less than subscript'on prices.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾; 10s, 1867, ——; 10s, 1868, 107¾; 10s, 1865, [old] ——; 1865, [new] ——; Coupon, 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@——.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. ——— 93½
Merchants Union Express ——— 30½
Western Union Telegraph ——— 37½
Erie R. R. ——— 37½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. ——— 97½
Northwestern Railroad—common ——— 47½
Northwestern Railroad—preferred ——— 77½
New York Central ——— 113¾
Pittsburgh Petroleum Certificates ——— 105
Michigan Southern ——— 87¾

—The Detroit *Post*, of Tuesday, announces the suspension of the banking house of L. W. Wallace & Co., of that city, caused indirectly by the return of foreign exchange which proved to be valueless, and some complication with the Commercial Bank of Canada. The liabilities are stated to be less than $20,000.

—The London *Times*, of November 6th, announces the failure of Theodore Kuaus & Co., of Manchester, England, with liabilities estimated at $1,000,000. The failure is attributed to commitments in cotton, of which they hold 6,000 bales.

—Says the New York *Tribune*, of Thursday: The street awaits the issue of the election with great curiosity. At the first opportunity numerous financial resolutions and bills will be offered, looking to the "expansion of circulation," for the "enlargement of the currency," the effect of which will be to send up gold active and stocks lively. As the Treasury has no fixed policy, but changes its action as the Secretary is influenced by popular excitement, financial affairs, until the adjournment of Congress next January, will be in confusion. Great efforts will be made to defer resumption. As there is no excuse for issuing more legal tenders, it is not safe to say that the speculations are to a bbsin relief. If the Treasury remains idle, currency contraction will cease, and more legal tenders or more bank currency would no doubt be voted. The tiere-tendinies of Secretaries can not be predicted, but if Congress adjourns without action, the effect will be to put the speculative community into a condition that will be very easily excited, and a confession finally made. Bottomley was sent for and unceremoniously kicked out. As a small compensation agreed to pay $1,500 civil damages, but which should not be regarded as preventing criminal proceedings. He paid $500 down, and promised to give security for the balance, but finally failed to do so. His goods were all attached by his Jackson creditors, and report is he has skedaddled, leaving his family in destitute circumstances.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, November 22, 1867. }

The general markets continue rather dull, that is, there is not much doing aside from the regular every day operations, and while the volume of business in the aggregate is light, prices are without material change. There seems to be an absence of anything like a speculative feeling, which may be attributed in part to the stringency in the money market.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but unchanged at $2.50@2.65 for prime Red Winter, and $2.60@2.65 for do White. Corn is in better demand and a shade firmer; sale of 3 cars [illegible] new shelled at 95c, and 1 car prime old at $1.10. Barley is firm and in demand, and Spring is now quoted at $1.40@1.45. Oats firm and in demand but unchanged at 45@47c on track, and 49@50c in store. Rye is still quoted at $1.50 @1.55.

FLOUR—There is no perceptible change to note in the Flour market, either as regards demand or prices; it would seem, however, that the little "flurry" noted the other day has subsided. We continue to quote at $10@10.50 for Spring Wheat, $12@13.25 for Winter Wheat and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $6.50@8.75 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5.25@5.50.

MILLFEED—Is in fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales on track at $1.40 for Bran, and $2.25 for Middlings.

POTATOES—Peach Blows continue to arrive very freely, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged at 90@95c, on track, and $1 for small lots in store. New Jersey Sweets are being sold at $6.50 per bbl.

APPLES—No abatement in the arrivals, and no improvement to note in the demand; prices remain unchanged at $2.50@3.50 per bbl for fair to prime.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 35@40c.

EGGS—Quiet and steady but unchanged at 30@31c.

DRESSED HOGS—Under the influence of increased arrivals, the market is a little dull, and prices are a shade lower; small sales at 7¼@7¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet but steady, with regular sales at 8@9c for Apples, and 12@13c for Peaches.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 80@85c per gallon, according to quality.

ONIONS—Steady, with regular sales in store at $5 per bbl.

BEANS—Dull and in good supply, and prime White are being sold in small lots at $3.50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of common $3 at @10 per bushel, and fancy Timothy at $12.50@13.50.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money was less active and late in the afternoon large amounts were offered. It remained active at 6@7 per cent for call loans. Sterling was quiet at 9¾@9¾ in gold for first class bills. Gold was without decided change, opening at 139¾, advancing to 139¾ and closing at 139¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks were a shade easier, and showed some disposition to press temporarily, which were without any demand selling down to 104¾. There was scarcely anything done in 81s, 62s and 64s. In 7-30s and new bonds the trade was large out of town, and the demand for the new bonds were larger than for some days. The following were the closing prices: 81s 104¾, do 62 103@103¼; do 64 104@104¼; do 65 [illegible]; do new 107¾; do '67 107¾@107¾; 10-40s 101¾@ 102¼; 7-30s 105¾@106¼.

STOCKS

Opened firm, generally advanced and closed heavy and lower, especially N. Y. C., Erie, and M. S. The decline was firm and did not decline to any extent with the balance of the list. Reports of the mercantile failures created distrust in the stock circles. Canton 46@46¼; Cumberland 26¼@27½; Wells Express 31; American 72½; Adams 73¾; U. S. 73¾; Merchants 33¾; Quicksilver 17¾@18; Mariposa, 10@9¾; Pacific 124¼@ 124¾; Atlantic 117; W. U. 38@38¼; N. Y. C. 113@113¼; Erie 70¾@70¾; Hudson 121½; Reading 93@93¼; Ohio certificates 29¼@29½; St. Paul 33½; preferred 69½; M. C. 109½; M. S. 83¾@83¾; Illinois Central 126@126¾; Pittsburgh 81¾@82, Toledo 102@102¼; R. I. 92@ 93½; N. W. 56¾@57; preferred 86¾@86¾; Fi. Wayne 90¾@91¾; Missouris 94¾.

MINING SHARES

Are dull: Smith & Parmelee 210@215; Gregory 570; Quartz Hill 240; Davidson 70; Eldorado 130.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS

Amount to $1,666,300; payments $2,080,549; balance $109,212,089.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—There is a fair demand for the leading articles of woolens, generally at prices below the cost of production, while staple cottons are in fair request at former prices, showing but very little change. There has been a large export demand for heavy brown sheetings, brown and blue drills, and other common goods, and the stocks of these have become reduced, so more tone to the market, and on a few styles there is a slight advance, as for instance, Pemberton Canton flannels, C brands, unbleached, have advanced from 16½c to 17½c, and bleached sheetings, which were sold as low as 18c, are now held firm at 19c; still there is a slight shading on a few of the finer grades of unbleached muslins, such as Atlantic "L," Indian Orchard "F" and "H," Great Falls "J," and goods of that class, which are ½c lower.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of 7000 bu No. 2 Chicago and 10s,700 bu No. 2 do to arrive, at $1.31, and 15,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $2.05. Corn dull; sales of small lots old western at $1.06@1.08 for No. 2 do; $1.02@1.03 for No. 3 do; $1.00@1.01 for No. 4 do; $1.08@1.09 for white California. Rye firm; sales of 5,800 bush of western in lots at $1.60@1.70. Barley scarce and nominal. Oats in good demand; sales of 61,55 for State and $1.55@1.58 for Canada West. Peas firmer; sales of 8,000 bush, at $1.66 in store. Pork dull and nominal. Lard 12½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; market heavy and lower; sales 21,000 bush, at $1.30@1.31 for white western; $1.26@1.29 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.34@1.36 for new do, and $1.38@1.39@1.42 for Jersey new. Oats; receipts 24,000 bush; market heavy; sales of 2,000 bush, at 78½@79½c for western. Rice quiet, at 8½@9½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar in moderate demand; sales of 550 hhds Cuba at 11¾@12½c. Molasses quiet; sales of 100 hhds Cienfuegos at 40c. Petroleum quiet at 31½c for crude and 36½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet and unchanged. Whisky small sales at 4,500 bbls, at $30.75@29.80 for meas, closing at $29.75 regular; $29.50@29.75 for prime, and $30.50@ 31.00 for prime to choice. Beef dull and heavy; 110 bbls at previous prices. Beef Hams unchanged. Cut Meats dull and heavy; 25 pkgs at 12½c for pickled bellies, 8½c for pickled shoulders and 12½c for pickled hams. Lard dull and heavy; 50 tcs at 12½c for prime kettle rendered.

Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 22.—Flour dull at $8.50 @9 for Spring extras. Wheat dull, No. 1 at 90c and No. 2 3c lower, closing dull at $1.80 for No. 1, $1.71 for No. 2. Corn opened firm at 95@96c, but fell off, closing heavy and declined and closed at 93@95. Oats firm and 2c higher at 50@49½c. Rye firm and 10@2c higher at $1.40@1.42. Barley quiet and firm at $1.40 for No. 2. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $19.50. Lard firm at 12½c. Bulk Meats dull at 11½c for old and 12c for new. Receipts—15,000 bbls flour, 76,000 bus wheat, 75,000 bus corn, 40,000 bus oats. Shipments—flour, 11,000 bbls flour, 24,000 bus wheat, 20,000 bus corn, 40,000 bus oats. Freights dull and 7@8c on corn to Buffalo.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Flour quiet at $9.75@11.20 for double extra spring; $10.50@12 for double extra red winter; $12@13 for double extra and treble extra white. Wheat extremely dull and entirely nominal at $2.05 for No. 1 white spring; $1.80@1.85 for No 1 red winter; $2.40 for No 2 do. Corn dull and nominal at $1.00 for new in bulk. No 1 white State and western. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1.30@1.50 for No 1 Canada and State; $1.40@1.45 for No 2 do. Rye nominal, dull and nominal; free held at 45@46c; bonded at 75@76.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, November 22.—Flour quiet; receipts 1,202. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 14,000 bush; sales of 5,000 bush white Michigan at $2.57; No. 3 spring at $1.72. Corn dull for old and new is unchanged; receipts 3,359 bush; sales of 1,000 bush new at 92c. Oats are in lower; receipts 2,000 bush No. 1 at 61c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley at $1.45@ 1.55 for Canada. Seed $6.30 for Red. Dressed Hogs at 6¼@7c. Lake freights: 10c on corn to Oswego, 9c by steam to Buffalo.

Milwaukee Market.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, November 22.—Flour dull; city double extra, $9.00@9.50; country do, $8.50@9.00; extra, 10,00@10.50. Wheat weak and lower, at $1.81@1.82 for No. 1; $1.67 for No. 2. Corn steady, at 85c for No. 2. Corn firm; wheat to Buffalo 10c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bus; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 600 bu corn. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 105,000 bu wheat; 9,000 bu oats; 1,800 bu corn.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Cotton dull at 28c. Gold, 139¾@140. Sterling, 9@9¼. Flour—superfine unchanged. Pork, $22.50; shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides, 18c. Lard, 17@18c. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice scarce and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western at $1.07@1.08. Oats firm, at 60@70c. Rye dull, at $1.30@1.40. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—Petroleum dull, at 35c for refined; 17@17½c for crude. Flour dull; superfine $7.50@8.50. Wheat dull; red $2.50@2.55. Corn heavy, at $1.14@1.16 for yellow. Oats 72@76c.

Oswego Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OSWEGO, November 22.—Flour steady with fair sales. Corn nominal. Oats in good demand; sales 20,000 bus Ohio on private terms. Barley nominal. Canal freights—Canada at $1.41. Rye and Peas nominal. Lake Imports—20,000 bus wheat, 20,500 bus corn, 25,000 bus barley, 2,200 bus rye, 3,200 bus peas. Canal Exports—2,000 bbls flour, 60,000 bus wheat, 18,000 bus corn, 4,000 bus oats, 18,000 bus barley, 20,000 bus rye.

Louisville Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—Tobacco; sales light lugs at 8c, and medium to fair leaf at 9@12c. Flour dull at $9.50@10.50 for family. Wheat quiet at $2.35@2.40. Oats steady at 53@55c. Corn, new at 80@90c. Cotton 15½c. Bacon; stock light; shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard firm at 15@16c. Whisky in good demand at 29c. Hogs steady at 6½@7c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 22.—Beef cattle are quiet and steady at $2.90@5.50 for Texas and $5.50@6.50 for packing and shipping. Hogs quiet and 25@35c lower at $6.30@6.60 for medium to fair; $5.75@6.20 for good to choice and smooth. Receipts—11,000 head hogs.

Havana Markets.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Sugar firm, and the demand for the lower class is increasing; No. 12 9¼@9¾ reals.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.—November 22—6 bbls whisky, 1 bbl apples, 80 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 3 bxs apple butter, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl eggs, Voigt & Co; 200 bbls potatoes, Graf & Herbst; 1 bbl dressed hogs, P Hanna & Co; 12 pkgs carriage hardware, Harr & Scott; 1 bbl do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 bbl apples, 12 do potatoes, 30 lf bbls hominy, 5 bbls eggs, H Rea & Co; 12 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 5 bbls apples, 1 do potatoes, A Hardie; 5 bbls apples, R Smith; 17 do do, J C Biddle; 9 pkgs mdse, Wm Lea & Son; 1 bbl apples, 1 do eggs, 10 tcs (graf); 1 car staves, Adams & Hoe; 5 do do, Ralph & Robertson; 1 bxs leaf tobacco, A Fleming & Co; 1 bbl apples, Adams & Co; 4 pkgs lard, + Schaffer; 208 bxs cheese, E H Myers & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl do, Jos Kunkle; 8 dressed hogs, Fetzer & Armstrong; 6 bbls apples, 1 do potatoes, 1 do onions, 1 do dry peaches, 11 do apples, Little, Baird & Patterson; 3 cars metal, Shoenberger & Co; 142 bbls apples, W Lea & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, November 22.—70 bgs oats, 13 bbls beans, 40 sks potatoes, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl corn, McEane & Asjer; 20 do oats, W Graff; 70 bbls potatoes, 24 do dry apples, 1 do seed, Fetzer & Armstrong; 5 bbls beans, Heed & Metzger; lot furniture, Lemon & Weise; do do, A Mitchell & Co; do do, Hauser & Bro; do do, Dauler, Close & Co; 12 cars metal, Minick & Co; 84 bbls oil, J F Glass; 1 bx oats, R Mechling & Co; 1 bx mdse, Wm Lea & Son; 2 sks wheat, Hickes & Co; 16 bbls liquor, Jos Mechling; 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, J Hanchard; 56 bbls oil, H W Morgan; 36 bgs oats, 1 bbl do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 100 bbls flour, J Coon; 11 sks flour, J Elkin; 7 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs, M McGowan; 28 bgs flour, 10 pkgs leather and eggs, A Gallagher; 10 bbls flour, J Gallagher; 114 do do, W A Sneathen; 70 do do, Lemon & Weise; 11 do do, J Moorhead; 1 do do, Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., November 22—425 bxs window glass, Michaels & Co; 1200 bxs nails, Speer & Bro; 1 package leather, Lappe & Weise; 5 sks hickory nuts, 1 violoncello, Voigt & Bro; 1 bbl whisky, Fetzer; 5 do do, J Adler & Co; 2 bbls tallow, A Dietrich; 1 car tan bark, Lappe & Wettach; 1 car coal, Lappe & Co; 1 do do, Lindsay.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 22—4 cars slaves, Raiya & Robertson; 1 do do, J M Semphill; 286 hides,